

THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower



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—but yours



It is quite probable that the Government wool purchase program will continue through at least another year.

Now is the time to make comparisons of the service that is being given by the various wool handlers so that you will know who to choose in 1945.

Wilkins & Company will welcome the spotlight being turned on their wool service. Talk to our growers; investigate in any way you will and see if any other handler has a better record this season for quick and efficient service.

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Please write about any wool problem we may help you with.

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THE COVER

Sheep on the summer range in the Gallatin National Forest, Montana, make a cool, peaceful cover for this month's issue. The photograph was taken by K. D. Swan, and is a U.S. Forest Service Photo.

The Cutting Chute

Farm Wage Rates for Independent Contractors

Where the War Food Administration has taken action to establish maximum wage rates of farm workers, ceilings may be established on the rates for services rendered on the farm by independent contractors, says the Office of Price Administration. These services, which may be rendered in connection with the planting, cultivating, harvesting, or preparation for market of agricultural commodities, or in connection with the raising or preparation for market of livestock, or livestock and poultry products, were previously put under the regulation governing the prices of services generally, O.P.A. said. The provision stipulates that ceilings will apply on the rates only when a supplementary regulation is subsequently issued by O.P.A. Thus it is merely an enabling authority, under which O.P.A. can act promptly. Effective June 28, 1944, the action was taken at the request of W.F.A.

State W.F.A. Wage Boards Established

A release reports the establishment of state agricultural wage stabilization boards by the War Food Administration in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Their functions are to hold hearings, recommend specific wage and salary ceilings for agricultural labor, and administer the specific ceilings after they have been established. In California and Florida, state W.F.A. boards have been at work for some time. The wage boards are composed of five to seven members, a majority of whom are federal employees.

Farm Machinery Production

Removal of quota restrictions, permitting small manufacturers to engage in the unlimited production of farm machinery, equipment and repair parts made entirely from surplus materials or materials obtained with an AA-4 preference rating was announced June 7, 1944, by the War Production Board.

Participation in this program is limited to plants which regularly employ 100 or fewer workers, and which are located in other than Group 1 labor areas, or on the west coast, where it is limited to plants employing no more than 50 workers.

Production of farm machinery during May totaled \$61,147,014, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, said on June 27. While pointing out that this was the highest monthly volume reached this year, Mr. Nelson emphasized that it leaves the farm machinery program 10.7 per cent behind schedule as of June 1.

The farm machinery program was 22.7 per cent behind schedule on March 1, 17.3 per cent behind on April 1 and 14 per cent behind on May 1.

The National Wool Grower

Young Wardlaw Killed

Cody Wardlaw, eldest son of C. B. (Dutch) Wardlaw, honorary president of the National Wool Growers Association, was killed in an automobile accident in Del Rio, Texas, on July 11. Funeral rites were conducted in that city on the 13th. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wardlaw throughout the country will mourn with them this tragic passing of their son.

Army Trucks for Farm Use

The farmer in critical need of a truck may apply to his county A.A.A. Committee for a used Army truck, the War Food Administration announces. Upon the basis of applications on hand and further investigation, A.A.A. offices prepare letters certifying to the need for available trucks. These letters authorize truck dealers to negotiate with proper authorities and buy the trucks for resale to approved applicants. W.F.A. warns that for some time relatively few persons who need trucks for essential agricultural purposes will get them.

Burlap Allotment

Allocations of burlap by the War Production Board to bag manufacturers for the third quarter amount to 180,000,000 yards or 90,000 bales, of which only 30 per cent is light weight. This represents approximately a 6 per cent increase over the 170,000,000 yards allocated during the second quarter of which about 50 per cent was light weight. Third quarter allocations are the highest since the W.P.B. began allocating the material.

National Committee for
Farm Production Supplies

O.D.T. To Handle Truck Rationing

Rationing of new trucks and other commercial motor vehicles has been turned over to the Office of Defense Transportation, the War Production Board announced June 24, 1944, with the issuance of W.P.B. Direction 36.

The new rationing plan will go into effect on July 1, 1944, under O.D.T. General Order 44. It is expected that this change in the rationing machinery will result in more expeditious handling of applications for new trucks and other commercial motor vehicles needed for essential civilian use.

Under the W.P.B.'s 1944 truck production program, approximately 89,000 medium and heavy trucks will be made available, as manufactured, to civilians in the United States through the Office of Defense Transportation under O.D.T. General Order 44, W.P.B. said.

As in the past, all applications for new trucks must establish the necessity for the vehicle in essential war transportation and the strict requirements in this respect will in no way be relaxed by this transfer of rationing machinery.

O.W.I.

Feed Situation

Carry-over of feed grains at the end of the present feeding year probably will be the smallest for any year since 1937. Prospects for 1944 production of feed grains appear to be more favorable than earlier in the year. Widespread accumulation of beneficial moisture during February, March, and April, followed by warm favorable farming weather in mid-May, makes prospects for good yields brighter. Wet weather caused delays of from 10 days to 3 weeks



A CENTURY ago Uncle Sam had nearly 1,500 million acres of unsettled land.

It wasn't worth much. What could be sold at all brought an average [price of only 97¢ an acre.

It took weeks to get to it. It cost a young fortune to bring in supplies. There was no way to market crops profitably.

What was needed was good transportation.

To help finance the construction of some of the pioneer railroads into this virgin territory, the government turned over to them 130 million acres of land.

In return, most government traffic was to be carried at 50% off.

The railroads were built. Frontiers were pushed back. The soaring increase in the value of land retained by the government far more than compensated for the lands granted the railroads. Tax revenues on all the land multiplied.

For nearly a hundred years, the government has reaped an additional and ever-growing advantage from greatly reduced rates. Not alone from the few railroads which received land grants (about 9% of the trackage), but from competing roads as well.

Through these reductions alone the government has been repaid many, many times. At the rate of government shipping today, the deductions amount in a single year to just about twice the value of the grants when made.

Under present conditions, these land-grant deductions are both discriminating and unfair to shippers who do business with the government but who cannot use land-grant railroads.

This is one reason shippers, farmers, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation and the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners join with transportation agencies in recommending that land-grant deductions be ended.

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Affiliated Organizations

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Wyoming Wool Growers Association
McKinley
John A. Reed, President
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

in spring work. These delays will probably result in some shifting in acreages of crops planted from those planned earlier. A smaller oats acreage, for instance, may be largely offset by added corn and soybean acreage, however.

Pasture and range prospects were generally favorable on May 1. Warm weather during the first half of May brought rapid growth to grass pastures, and green feeds were becoming available in abundance. Good pastures in most areas tended to ease the demand for commercial feeds, but available supplies were still short of total demand. Prices of feed concentrates remained firm at ceiling levels. Feed grain and hay prices received by farmers advanced slightly during the month ended April 15, with prices of feed grains advancing about 1 cent a bushel.

Carry-over stocks of hay on May 1 were 10.3 million tons, 23 per cent less than on May 1 a year ago, and 5 per cent less than the 10-year (1933-42) average carry-over on May 1. Condition of tame hay on May 1 was reported very favorable and good yields are possible during the coming season. If March 1 harvesting intentions are borne out, a tame hay crop of 85 million tons could easily be obtained. A crop this size would be a quantity 3 per cent less per hay-consuming animal unit on farms than the production in 1943, but 4 per cent more per hay-consuming animal units on farms than in the 10 years (1933-42).

D.A. Office of Information

Corn

Authorization has been issued by the War Production Board, upon recommendation of the War Food Administration, that will allow private importers to import 6 million bushels of corn from South America during July to aid the war food and livestock situation in the United States. Arrangements, it is understood, have been made with the War Shipping Administration to make shipping space available for this importation.

The order restricting sales of corn off farms in 125 counties of five midwest states (War Food Order No. 98) expired on June 23, 1944. Deliveries and contracts made by farmers since the order became effective April 25 give reasonable assurance of sufficient corn to keep war-essential processing plants operating until the next crop corn is available, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones said in announcing the end of the restriction.

The order was issued to cover a period of 60 days and restricted sales of corn in the 125 counties to the Government and to feeders who had obtained certificates of necessity from County A.A.A. committees.

Office of War Information

Farm Safety Week July 23-29

Farm accidents in the United States during 1943 resulted in death to 20,000 and injuries to 2,000,000 farmers, members of their families and hired help, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports in setting July 23 as the opening date of National Farm Safety Week.

Although agriculture employed only 16 per cent of U.S. workers in 1943, it has 24 per cent of all fatal accidents, records show. The loss of time from farm accidents estimated by the National Safety Council would be equivalent to double the amount of labor necessary to produce the annual wheat crop of the nation. Money loss would total \$1,000,000,000, the Safety Council estimated.

CONTENTS

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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Salt Lake City 1, Utah

J. M. Jones }
Irene Young } Editors

Page

- 2 The Cutting Chute
- 5 A Report to the Industry
- 7 Production Costs
- 9 G.O.P. Planks on Agriculture and Foreign Trade
- 10 Wool Order 50 Amended
- 11 What Is a Stud Ram?
- 13 Improving Sagebrush Ranges by Planned Burning (Part II)
- 15 Meat Industry's War Effort
- 16 Taxes on Sales of Breeding Stock
- 17 New Alfalfa Hay Ceilings
- 18 Wool Facts
- 19 Grazing District Quarterly Notes
- 21 Around the Range Country
- 25 Wool Market Clips
- 26 The Lamb Markets

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign \$2.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

The National Wool Grower

A Report to the Industry

Congested Markets

ORDERLY marketing of sheep and lambs and their proper distribution on the markets warrant thoughtful consideration by the sheepmen this year. Although many of last year's bottlenecks are with us this year, the principal one seems to be lack of processing labor to handle increased slaughter which is now taking place and which will undoubtedly continue during the rest of the year.

The slaughter of sheep and lambs during May this year exceeded all previous records for that month by about 4 per cent, even in the face of reduced numbers. Slaughter for the first five months of this year is 3 per cent over a year ago and 9 per cent above the five-year average for this five-month period. The first week in June, 1944, shows an increase of 12 per cent over a year ago for the same period. This indicates that even in the face of a generally smaller lamb crop, federally inspected slaughter will reach a new peak this year due largely to the liquidation in the industry.

Federally inspected slaughter of all species of livestock at thirty-two centers is above last year. For example, in May this year 20 per cent more cattle were slaughtered than a year ago, and for the five-month period, cattle slaughter was 20 per cent higher than last year. There is a very high increase in calf slaughter. Forty-five per cent more were slaughtered in the first five months of this year than in the same period a year ago, and the first week of June 84 per cent more were killed. Hogs of course have reached an outstanding slaughter record in the first five months of the year, having increased 46 per cent above last year.

All of these animals require processing and, with the present labor situation, which in many instances has become more acute than a year ago, a very critical problem is developing. It would seem, therefore, that all growers should watch the marketing situation as carefully as possible and do everything in their power to market animals at the most opportune time considering existing conditions. Because of the perishability of meat, both on the hoof and in the trade, the difficulty of solv-

ing this problem is appreciated. But it should be recognized as an important one, and everything humanly possible should be done to ward off the serious results of glutted markets.

The O.P.A. And Meat Rationing

As has been anticipated for some time, especially after conferences with Mr. Phillips, acting administrator of rationing in the Office of Price Administration, ration points were returned on lamb, effective July 1. They range from 10 points on loin chops down to 3

points for chuck and brisket cuts. Culls and mutton are not rationed.

It seemed important to me that the O.P.A., at least in some quarters, gave as reason a fact that is generally known; namely, the need to get a more even distribution.

To the men in the industry, the real way to solve the problem would be to make the proper adjustment in price relationship so that these commodities would move to regions most remote from processing points. But when questioned on this, the O.P.A. officials said it would be too difficult to make the adjustment at this time. However, it doesn't seem that further controls, as a general rule, should be used to correct controls that are not in proper alignment. Nevertheless this is the result in this case, and it will be interesting to note what the reaction is on the industry's meat products and on the price of live animals.

The question of differentials on grade rationing was discussed at great length with the present staff of the O.P.A. Rationing Division and it now appears they are willing that such a method should be used in areas where needed. As the readers of the Wool Grower know, the Association constantly and urgently worked for grade rationing all during last year, and it is still felt that one of the main objections to the present controls could be eliminated by recognizing what is necessary to move the lower-grade meats into channels of consumption.

SPECIAL SHEEPMEN'S MEETINGS

President G. N. Winder and President R. C. Rich have called an open joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the National Wool Growers Association and the American Wool Council, Inc., to be held at the Hotel Utah, Sunday, August 20, 1944, at 2 p.m. The session will be devoted entirely to the discussion of wool marketing problems.

On Monday, August 21, commencing at 10 a.m., and continuing at 2 p.m., there will be a further open meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association at which time lamb marketing, wool freight rate matters, and other problems concerning the industry will be discussed.

Executive Committee Meetings

The Executive Committee of the American Wool Council will hold its regular midsummer meeting at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Sunday, August 20, 1944, at 7:30 p.m.

* * *

The Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association will hold its regular midsummer meeting at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Monday, August 21, 1944, following dinner at 6:30 p.m.

* * *

To be assured of hotel accommodations, reservations should be made as early as possible.

Extension of O.P.A. Act

On the date of the expiration of the Office of Price Administration, the President signed the new bill which has been before Congress for some period of time, and over which thousands of pages of testimony were taken by both the House and Senate Banking and Currency committees.

The bill as signed made no material change in the present price control law, as had been predicted. However, the passage of the Act does not in any way indicate the feeling toward the manner in which the Act has been administered. There was at no time during the long controversy over the O.P.A. extension

a feeling that a price control act should not be in force, but there was a great deal of criticism of the way the Act of Congress had been carried out.

After June 30, 1945, the Act provides that no subsidy will be paid by any agency of the Government without specific congressional appropriation, and restricts the present program to those items now receiving subsidies, such as packer subsidies on meat and producer subsidies on milk and butter. Of course, it is realized that price control is a necessary wartime measure and there is a definite feeling that if the new act is administered according to the intent of Congress, some of the difficulties may be ironed out, and if the officials in the O.P.A. recognize the extent of the protests against them, their job of administering will be much easier.

Domestic Wool in U.N.R.R.A.

The inclusion of Senator O'Mahoney's amendment in the United States Relief and Rehabilitation Administration appropriation bill, which the President signed on June 30, earmarked \$21,700,000 for the procurement of domestic wool for use in relief fabrics.

This completes, at least partially, the work of the American Wool Council and the National Wool Growers Association on this matter, which was started over a year ago. Mr. F. E. Ackerman, executive director of the Council, and Mr. J. B. Wilson, chairman of the legislative committee of the National Association, have conducted and directed this campaign during the past year. It has been consistently opposed by U.N.R.R.A. on the ground that domestic wool was more costly than foreign wool.

It may be well to point out here that, regardless of whether the wool is foreign wool held by the Defense Supplies Corporation or domestic wool held by the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Government is the owner, and that inasmuch as the United States' part in the present U.N.R.R.A. program amounts to approximately two billion dollars, it would seem to make little difference what wool was used. As the matter stood prior to the passage of this amendment, there was no doubt that only foreign wools would be used in these relief fabrics and that the use of Defense Supplies Corporation wools would only advance the date at which future larger commercial imports of

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

July 25-26: San Angelo Sheep Show and Sale, San Angelo, Texas.

July 26-28: Colorado Wool Growers' Convention, Denver, Colorado.

August 5: Willamette Valley Ram Sale, Albany, Oregon.

August 8: Idaho State Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.

August 12: New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

August 18: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon.

August 22-23: National Ram Sale, North Salt Lake, Utah.

September 3: Nevada Ram Sale, Elko, Nevada.

September 5: Eastern Idaho Sheep Sale, Idaho Falls.

September 14: Southern Oregon Ram Sale, Lakeview, Oregon.

September 15-16: Bighorn Mountain Purebred Sheep Breeders' Show and Sale, Sheridan, Wyoming.

October 5, Craig Ram Sale, Craig, Colorado.

October 11-13: American Royal Livestock Market Show, Kansas City, Mo.

November 4-8: Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

December 2-7: Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition.

December 2-8: Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, California.

January 13-21, 1945: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

foreign wool would come into this country.

There appears to be no difficulty in disposing of the foreign wools owned by our Government, particularly those offerings which can be used by domestic manufacturers. Latest reports show that over 35 per cent of the 330,000 pounds of foreign wools held by our Government have been disposed of at auction, and further auctions are anticipated. Therefore, the disposal of the foreign wool owned by our Government constitutes no great problem.

The total amount of wool which may be required for the U.N.R.R.A. program is not known; possibly it may reach

150,000,000 grease pounds within the next year, as U.N.R.R.A. estimates it must feed, clothe and house 400,000,000 people in the now occupied countries.

It is estimated that 200,000,000 yards of 20 per cent new wool fabrics will be required. It should be understood, however, that the earmarking of \$21,700,000 for the procurement of domestic wool does not mean that that will be all of the wool consumed. It does not preclude the use of wool in the future. However, it does mean that this amount is set aside for the purchase of domestic wool.

The amendment requiring the purchase of the wool needed for U.N.R.R.A. was introduced in the House by Representative Case of South Dakota, who specified that this should be procured from the stockpile wool of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which of course meant domestic wool. However, the amendment, under pressure of the Foreign Economic Administration and the administration spokesmen in Congress, as passed in the House, specified that wool from government-owned stockpiles should be used. Actually, this meant foreign wool held by the Defense Supplies Corporation. When the amendment reached the Senate, however, Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming stipulated that domestic wool from government-owned stockpiles be used, and with the assistance of Senator Holman (Oregon), Gurney (South Dakota), other members of the Appropriations Committee and some of the Senators from the South, obtained committee approval of his amendment.

Senators Robertson of Wyoming and Thomas of Idaho appeared with the subcommittee before the Senate Appropriations Committee to urge that domestic wool be specified in U.N.R.R.A. fabrics, and Senators Millikin and Johnson of Colorado, Bushfield of South Dakota, and other western senators made possible the amendment's adoption.

The amendment then of course had to be acted upon again by the House. Representative Case of South Dakota, although not a member of the conference committee, took a very active part in seeing that the amendment was adopted as passed by the Senate. He appeared before the conference committee and explained the situation to them. The industry is grateful to these men who demanded that domestic wool be used for this purpose.

J.M.J.

Production Costs

ONE of the main activities of your Association in recent months has been the attempt to get a proper adjustment in ceilings on the products of the industry. You have realized, as have the legislative committee, not only on account of the decrease in numbers of sheep in the western region, but also from cost of production figures in actual experience, that in order for many to continue in the sheep business, adjustments are essential in the ceilings as established by the O.P.A.

It has been very difficult to convince administration officials that an adjustment of ceiling prices is necessary. Regardless of the Act of October 2, 1942, little has been accomplished in the consideration of this problem, and a stalling game has been played by the officials of the O.P.A. for many months. The "hold-the-line" order issued by the Stabilization Director has taken precedence over the Act of Congress, and there has been very little that could be done about it. Due to the press of work on the senators and congressmen, it was not possible for the special wool committees of either the Senate or the House to hold hearings on this question. However, as a result of the work of Congressmen Barrett of Wyoming and Hill of Colorado, Chairman Granger's (Utah) special committee on wool will receive for the official record the figures, computations, and thinking of the War Food Administration, the Office of Price Administration, and the United States Tariff Commission on the costs of production in the sheep industry. It is a well-known fact to most sheepmen that some adjustment must be made if anywhere near the present numbers are to be maintained. It is hoped that the information submitted by these departments will be of assistance in making the necessary adjustments.

An analysis of the present situation indicates that increased ceilings on wool would have no effect upon actual prices. Due to the action of our Government in its purchase of foreign wool, and the lack of control of importations, the control prices on wool are made unimportant. The only relief that the sheepmen might get at the present time would be an adjustment in the wholesale ceilings on lamb and mutton.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the War Food Administration maintains that it is impossible to sepa-

rate lambs and wool in the costs of production. Therefore, it would seem that the best possible approach to this problem would be relief in price ceilings on lamb and mutton. However, whether it will be possible to accomplish anything along this line is not known at the present time; but we hope that some relief will result from our efforts to show the increases in costs.

The National Association office intends to send out questionnaires relative to this problem within a short time, and it is sincerely hoped that everyone will take an active interest in bringing out the true facts relative to the sheep industry.

J.M.J.

NATIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY EMPLOYED

Edwin E. Marsh, assistant to President L. M. Pexton of the Denver Union Stock Yards, has been engaged by President Winder to serve as assistant secretary of the National Wool Growers Association. His work with the Association will be largely along lamb marketing and organization lines.

Consideration of Wool Freight Rate Case

THE Transportation Rates and Services Division of the War Food Administration, under the direction of Charles B. Bowling, chief, has called a conference of parties of interest to be held at Salt Lake City on July 25 and 26 for considering whether or not reinstatement of the wool freight rate reduction case before the Interstate Commerce Commission should be asked for at this time.

As all of our readers know, the I.C.C. on its own motion, docketed a wool freight rate investigation known as No. 28863 in the latter part of 1942, but because of the lack of help and the inability to gather the necessary information, the case was dropped by the Commission.

At the present time it is the feeling of the Transportation Division of the W.F.A. that the I.C.C. should be petitioned to reopen this case. They are of the opinion that sufficient personnel

and information are available to carry on this case to a successful conclusion. There are others who feel that because of unsettled conditions and the lack of water and truck competition, it would be better to delay a petition to the I.C.C. for the reopening of the case.

It should be very clearly understood that no parties of interest are opposed to the investigation. The decision as to whether or not an attempt should be made to reopen the case will be based entirely upon whether it is the proper time or not.

It is felt that understanding of the questions involved in this matter is very important because of the particular need at this time for decreased costs of some nature in the sheep business. However, it should be considered very carefully whether we would be able to get proper freight rate reductions under present conditions.

It is, therefore, important that as many as possible attend this conference, at Salt Lake City.

J.M.J.

Farm Marketing Investigation

A LITTLE over a year ago the House passed a resolution (H. Res. 38), which authorized and directed a committee on agriculture "to make a study of the present system of marketing, transportation, and distribution of farm products from rural areas through the various marketing agencies to the ultimate consumer as it affects farmers," * * * and an allowance of \$50,000 was approved to carry on this work. The work was divided into divisions:

(1) Shipping-point organizations, facilities and practices. The purpose of this work would be to find out what happens to a product from the producer to the consumer.

(2) The transportation organizations, facilities and practices for movement of farm products. This would involve a study of the movement of agricultural products from shipping points to primary or terminal markets, and would include proper distribution of perishable merchandise and prevention of market gluts.

(3) Terminal marketing organizations and facilities for distribution and

handling of farm products. The object of this work would be to determine the need for new facilities for the marketing of farm products, both new and in the postwar period.

(4) Wholesalers, jobbers, retailers, etc., of commodity exchanges. Under this division an investigation will be made of the margins and services of this group of agencies, not only to improve the operations and methods now used, but to decrease the cost of handling by bringing about a more adequate distribution of farm products and an increase in the sales.

(5) The disposal of surplus farm products. It is intended that this study and investigation should be approached from the point of view of a long-range program so that the value of farm products would be measured by the cost of production plus a reasonable profit, rather than being determined by the surplus value.

(6) Prices and pricing of farm products and farmer marketing organizations. The purpose of this study would be to find out the forces and factors that determine prices for various farm commodities, and whether the practices now used depress prices to the farmers. This would also cover cooperatives and other farm-owned marketing organizations.

(7) Legal division. This provides for the services of a lawyer who is familiar with the problems involved, and who could assist witnesses in properly presenting material before committees.

Although there has been considerable effort along this line, little has been accomplished thus far. However, Chairman Flannagan (Virginia), and Representatives Pace (Georgia), and Hope (Kansas), are formulating plans and attempting to secure necessary personnel to carry out the above resolution. It is the feeling of many that a study and investigation of this kind would be of valuable and lasting service to agriculture.

On June 20 of this year a Senate resolution (S. Res. 309), was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. It provides for an investigation of "conditions prevailing in the production, processing, distribution, and marketing of agricultural commodities."

J.M.J.

J. F. Wilson Honored

AN honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the University of Wyoming on J. F. (James French) Wilson, professor of Animal Husbandry, University of California, on June 26, and with one accord readers of the Wool Grower will heartily approve. For Jim Wilson's notable work, not only in advancing lamb and wool production through scientific research, but in making the results of that work so easily understood through a very pleasant manner of expression, is known by all of them.

Methods of determining wool shrinkages devised by Professor Wilson are now used by the American Society for Testing Material and by the U.S. Treasury Department, and a fleece mixer he invented is standard equipment in American wool laboratories. Wool Grower readers are familiar with some of Professor Wilson's useful inventions for simplifying work connected with efficient management of the sheep flock, such as the wool baler described in the December, 1942, Wool Grower. It was his very interesting observations of sheep and wool production in Australia, however, that brought national attention to Mr. Wilson and suggested to his Alma Mater, according to Dean Hill of the College of Agriculture of the Wyoming University, that its distinguished graduate, class of 1913, should be honored.

Except for a period of service with the army during World War I, Mr. Wilson was associated with the Sheep Division of the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry from 1916 to 1919, leaving there to become a member of the faculty of the University of California. His active cooperation with the California Wool Growers Association and individual sheepmen in handling production problems peculiar to that state has been exceptional.

The Wool School of the University of Wyoming, which Dean John A. Hill fathered, has an international reputation, and its recognition of Professor Wilson, therefore, carries distinct significance among world wool authorities.

"The University of Wyoming," Dean Hill said, "is indeed proud of the career of Mr. Wilson which he started at the University in Laramie."

Honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws were also awarded by the University

of Wyoming to John W. Hay, Sr., prominent Rock Springs banker and stockman, and to world famous General John J. Pershing, who is also a son-in-law of the late Frances E. Warren, U. S. Senator and former Governor of Wyoming.

Screwworm Outbreaks Threatened

WESTERN and southern livestock producers and dealers are advised by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to take immediate precautions against threatening screwworm outbreaks.

According to surveys made by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in cooperation with the Extension Service, screwworm infestations in Oklahoma, Kansas, and the west half of Texas are reported to be rapidly approaching the proportions of a major outbreak. Also seriously affected are north Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and areas along most of the immediate Gulf Coast. Conditions are normal in New Mexico, Arizona, and California, while in east Texas and Louisiana the infestation was relatively light up to June 10.

Livestock losses caused annually by screwworm in the United States are estimated to be as much as ten million dollars. In 1935 a major outbreak occurred and spread over 20 states.

Stockmen are urged by the Department of Agriculture entomologists to treat every case of screwworm with Smear 62, a remedy which prevented serious losses last year, and to obtain information from county agricultural agents concerning further control measures. It is highly important, the specialists say, that all surgical wounds of livestock, including those from castration, docking, and dehorning, be avoided during the period of greatest danger which may last for several weeks.

Livestock being shipped northward from infested areas should be examined carefully before they are loaded and any wounds, especially those already infested with screwworm, should be treated in order to check the northward spread of the pest.

Colorado Secretary



A. C. Allen

A. C. "RED" ALLEN took over the duties of fulltime secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association on June 1, opening offices of the association at 415 Chamber of Commerce Building, 1726 Champa Street, Denver. Mr. Allen comes to the position well fitted. Reared on a farm in Delta County, Colorado, he entered the Colorado Agricultural College following overseas service and hospitalization in World War I, and received a B. S. degree from that institution in 1926, with a major in animal husbandry and minors in agriculture and vocational education. Immediately after graduation, Mr. Allen went with the Colorado Extension Service as county agent; was swine specialist for 3 years and county agent leader for two years.

Then, because of his desire to work more closely with the livestock men, he applied for the position of extension animal husbandman, which he held for 11 years. Mr. Allen outlines his work in connection with sheep husbandry as follows:

With the sheepmen, we stressed a program of culling to improve the breeds and increase the production. Many culling demonstrations were held and by actual weight, clips were increased from 2 to 3 pounds per ewe, and lamb weights were increased from 2 to 5 pounds.

Wool schools were held to enable our growers to become more conscious of the product they had to sell, and to teach them to know the grades they were offering. I also assisted in establishing a wool laboratory at the college.

Mr. Allen also helped organize a statewide livestock commission in Colorado for the promotion of more efficient and profitable livestock production; worked with 4-H Clubs; lamb feeders, and purebred breeders of cattle, sheep and hogs in Colorado. He is a member of the American Society of Animal Production; Alpha Zeta, honorary agricultural fraternity; Lambda Gamma Delta, honorary judging fraternity; and Epsilon Sigma Phi, National Agricultural fraternity for extension workers. He is also on the Board of Directors of the Colorado Quarter Horse Association and the National Western Stock Show Association.

The Colorado Wool Growers Association already has a well-planned program for strengthening its organization through a larger membership which Mr. Allen, as the new secretary, will put into effect.

G. O. P. Planks ON AGRICULTURE AND FOREIGN TRADE

As Adopted at the Chicago
Convention, June 26-28, 1944

Agriculture

WE salute the American farmers, their wives and families for their magnificent job of wartime production and their contribution to the war effort, without which victory could not be assured. They have accomplished this in spite of labor shortages, a bungled and inexcusable machinery program and confused, unreliable, impractical price and production administration.

Abundant production is the best security against inflation. Governmental policies in war and in peace must be practical and efficient with freedom from regimentation by an impractical Washington bureaucracy in order to assure independence of operation and bountiful production, fair and equitable market prices for farm products, and a sound program for conservation and use of our soil and natural resources. Educational progress and the social and economic stability and well-being of the farm family must be a prime national purpose.

For the establishment of such a program we propose the following:

1. Department of Agriculture under practical and experienced administration free from regimentation and confusing government manipulation and control of farm programs.
2. An American market price to the

American farmer and the protection of such price by means of support prices, commodity loans, or a combination thereof, together with such other economic means as will assure an income to agriculture that is fair and equitable in comparison with labor, business and industry. We oppose subsidies as a substitute for fair markets.

3. Disposition of surplus war commodities in an orderly manner without destroying markets or continued production and without benefit to speculative profiteers.

4. The control and disposition of future surpluses by means of (a) new uses developed through constant research, (b) vigorous development of foreign markets, (c) efficient domestic distribution to meet all domestic requirements, and (d) arrangements which will enable farmers to make necessary adjustments in production of any given basic crop only if domestic surpluses should become abnormal and exceed manageable proportions.

5. Intensified research to discover new crops, and new and profitable uses for existing crops.

6. Support of the principle of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-operated cooperatives.

7. Consolidation of all government farm credit under a non-partisan board.

8. To make life more attractive on the family-type farm through development of rural roads, sound extension of rural electrification service to the farm and elimination of basic evils of tenancy wherever they exist.

9. Serious study of and search for a sound program of crop insurance with emphasis upon establishing a self supporting program.

10. A comprehensive program of soil, forest, water and wildlife conservation and development, and sound irrigation projects, administered as far as possible at state and regional levels.

Foreign Trade

We assure American farmers, livestock producers, workers and industry that we will establish and maintain a fair protective tariff on competitive products so that the standards of living of our people shall not be impaired through the importation of commodities produced abroad by labor or producers functioning upon lower standards than our own.

If the postwar world is to be properly organized, a great extension of world trade will be necessary to repair the wastes of war and build an enduring peace. The Republican party, always remembering that its primary obligation, which must be fulfilled, is to our own workers, our own farmers and our own industry, pledges that it will join with others in leadership in every cooperative effort to remove unnecessary and destructive barriers to international trade. We will always bear in mind that the domestic market is America's greatest market and that tariffs which protect it against foreign competition should be modified only by reciprocal bilateral trade agreements approved by Congress.

Wool Order 50 Amended

WAR Food Order 50 (wool) has been amended effective June 30, 1944, to (1) permit larger purchases of wool by secondary handlers, (2) permit producers to sell off-grade wool direct to the trade, (3) include Maryland and Virginia in the restricted sales area, and (4) limit manufacturers' purchases of shorn wool direct from producers to a radius of fifty miles of the manufacturer's mill or plant.

War Food Order 50 (previously designated Food Distribution Order 50) established the Commodity Credit Corporation as essentially the sole purchaser of domestic wool, effective April 25, 1943. On June 11, 1943, the order was amended to exempt shorn wool produced in 19 states along the Atlantic Coast and in the Cotton Belt from the requirement that wool be sold only to C.C.C.

On March 4, 1944, the War Food Administration announced a continuation of the wool purchase program during 1944 on substantially the same basis as in 1943, and on April 15 issued details of the 1944 wool purchase program. The purchase price for each lot of wool purchased by C.C.C.—as in 1943—is determined on the basis of an official appraisal.

Purchases by Secondary Handlers

Under the amended order, effective June 30, 1944, secondary handlers may purchase from producers, for their own account, lots of wool weighing not more than 3,000 pounds, provided such wool is resold to C.C.C. The order previously limited all such purchases of wool by secondary handlers to lots of 1,000 pounds or less. The amended order affords producers of up to 3,000 pounds of wool a choice between selling their production outright on a cash basis or consigning it for sale to C.C.C. on the basis of an official appraisal. The amended order also provides that processing-type wools produced in California may be purchased in any quantity by secondary handlers provided such wools are accumulated and subsequently sold to C.C.C. Final settlement for all purchases by secondary handlers for their own account is made at the time of sale. No additional amount will be paid when the value of the wool is finally determined by official appraisal.

Off-grade Wools

The amended order exempts from its provisions the following off-wools when packed and sold separately by producers: Tags, crutchings, clippings, eye-brows, face wool, corral sweepings, Texas baby lamb's wool, murrain dead wool and pulled dead wool. Pulled wool exempted from the order includes pulled vat and machine wool. These off-wools may thus be sold in usual channels of trade. They should bring fair prices which bear a normal market relationship to clear wool. This modification of the order does not prohibit producers from selling shorn off-wools to C.C.C., but makes such selling optional with producers.

Sales Areas

Under the order as amended on June 11, 1943, shorn wool produced in 19 states along the Atlantic coast and in the Cotton Belt was not required to be sold to C.C.C. These states included Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Under the order as amended June 30, 1944, Maryland and Virginia have been removed from this group of exempted states. Wool produced in all states, however, will continue to be eligible for sale to C.C.C.

Direct Sales by Producers

Under War Food Order 50, manufacturers have been permitted to purchase pulled domestic wool direct from producers located within a radius of 50 miles of the manufacturer's mill or plant and shorn domestic wool *direct* (not through dealers or intermediaries) from producers wherever located. The amended order makes the 50-mile limitation applicable to both shorn and pulled wool. It also specifically provides that such purchases of domestic wool by manufacturers must be made direct from producers and not through dealers, brokers, warehousemen, or cooperative associations.

From the issuance of War Food Order 50 (formerly Food Distribution Order 50) on April 17, 1943, through May 13, 1944, Commodity Credit Corporation purchased about 276 million pounds of wool under the 1943 wool pur-

chase program. All purchases were made through established wool dealers and cooperative associations at prices equal to ceiling values established by the Office of Price Administration, less specified transportation and marketing costs. Wool so purchased is sold at ceiling prices to manufacturers for war and essential civilian uses. Through May 13, 1944, the Corporation had sold approximately 108 million pounds of domestic wool.

Since announcement of the 1944 program, 170 dealers and associations have entered into agreements with C.C.C. to purchase, handle, and sell wool for the account of the Corporation. Through June 3, 1944, about 50 million pounds of domestic wool had been appraised for purchase in connection with the new program.

Texas to Ask for 1945 National Convention

DIRECTORS of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, in their second quarterly meeting at Junction, June 3, voted to ask the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association to select a Texas city for the 1945 convention of the Association. Representatives of San Antonio and Fort Worth, Texas, will present invitations at the August meeting of the Executive Committee, it is reported.

The Texas Board of Directors also requested that, in the interest of both the warehouses and the growers, the work of appraising the 1944 wool clip be accelerated by the employment of additional appraisers.

A resolution was also passed asking the War Food Administration to withhold the establishment of ceiling prices on mohair until a complete investigation on mohair parity is made, and requested that a floor be placed under mohair prices when the ceiling is fixed.

Texas sheepmen were asked to give better support to their organization and to the American Wool Council. Present fees, which are paid largely through the warehouses, are 10 cents per bag of wool for the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and 5 cents per bag for the American Wool Council.

Sheep affairs, both local and national, were discussed by Governor Coke Stevenson, President Marsh Lea, Secretary Vestel Askew, and Durham Jones, chief wool appraiser for the C.C.C., and others.

What Is A Stud Ram?

By J. F. Walker

This article appeared in the December, 1943, issue of the *SHEEPMAN*, published in Lexington, Kentucky, and is reprinted here through the courtesy of Editor Daniel W. Goodman.

While not contributing to the *National Wool Grower* in recent years, J. F. Walker wrote several articles on wool growing and marketing affairs in Australia and South Africa for the *Wool Grower* in 1928 and 1929, following a visit to those countries as a representative of the Division of Cooperative Marketing of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Years of experience as an actual breeder of prominence in Ohio have furnished Mr. Walker with an excellent background for his views on what a stud ram is. In addition to being a contributor to many of the sheep papers of the East, Mr. Walker is the author of "Wool Production," "Sheep Breeding," and "Breeds of Sheep."

WHAT IS a stud ram? "That is easy," says the average breeder. "It's a ram with quality enough to head a flock of purebred ewes." This definition is one that seems to be generally accepted by sheep breeders, yet it is only a small part of the complete answer.

Everybody is familiar with what constitutes a perfect sheep—nine out of 10 inquiries coming to breeders describe such an animal. The fact that few of these would-be buyers would recognize such an animal doesn't matter; it is the one thing emphasized. As a matter of fact, individual excellence is no safe way to select a sire. I have in mind just now three rams of different breeds. All these rams were champions, and because of this record were purchased for studs and considerably publicized. Not one was a success. One sired some fair ewes; the other two never produced a good lamb though mated with excellent ewes. What happened? In at least one instance, and very likely in two, there was some doubt as to the exact ancestry of these rams. It was freely stated that due to laxity in record-keeping or to a desire to obtain credit for breeding the animal that one of these

sires sported an ear label and pedigree that was erroneous. In short, the purchaser bought an animal of whose breeding he could not be certain. I have gone to some pains to check the breeding of the other two, and nowhere in this ancestry did a ram appear that produced offspring of outstanding quality to any extent. Individuality alone will not be enough to accept a ram as a stud sire. Once or twice in a generation an outstanding animal appears with no background of good blood and yet breeds on. Some forgotten ancestor has made a contribution to this ram that has made him prepotent or through some biological shifting an animal may even show characteristics regarded as foreign to the breed.

The percentage of such animals is very low, and the chances of securing such a sire are extremely remote. The difference between a purebred animal and a grade is generally thought of as a matter where records of ancestry are kept in the one case and no records are available in the other or in many times a mixed ancestry of breeding. It is hardly fair to say that all sheep of mixed ancestry are grades. Most of our so-called "pure" breeds of livestock carry such a background, so if "purebred" means an unbroken line of ancestry, the same strain of blood or even the same breed, few modern breeds of sheep could qualify for the place.

In selecting a stud ram, I have said that individuality was not the whole thing; neither is pedigree, unless that pedigree is something beyond a mere list of names. Neither is it safe to rely on a show yard record of ancestry alone. Some rams may breed an outstanding individual or two in every lamb crop and the rest below average. Some rams transmit this undesirable quality to their best son, and it may be said to be almost a habit with such a family. An instance occurs where champion rams appeared for three straight generations in a certain ram's pedigree. Yet this ram was worthless as a sire because he inherited the habit of dropping only one or two good lambs in a season's crop.

Now is it entirely safe to call a ram a stud ram unless he has progeny to

prove it? Backed with all one could ask for in breeding and individuality, an occasional ram fails to make good. The risk in using an untried ram is greatly reduced by seeing to it that the individual is right and the pedigree shows a line of excellent ancestors, although most breeders are obliged to resort to a selection of untried rams when making a purchase. It is not often that an extremely good tried sire can be secured. It generally happens only at a dispersal sale or when a breeder can no longer use such a ram.

What are the points to look for, then, in selecting a prospective stud? First study the ewe flock; note its weak points and select from a line of breeding that might affect most of the flock. Bad-set legs, rawness over the shoulders, off-color or type, fleeces of poor quality or other defects should be carefully noted before going out to buy the new sire.

When you have in mind the ram you need, do not permit anything to stop you from getting one that as nearly fills the bill as possible.

Last week a telephone call came to us regarding the purchase of some ewes. The first question asked was, "Are they bred to a champion ram?" I told him that in our own flocks of two breeds we were using 10 rams, only two of which had ever been shown. Moreover, we considered our stud rams worth too much to us to risk fitting them for show. He replied he wanted something with a show record behind it, and went elsewhere.

After all, a champion is only the result of one man's opinion and may mean a lot or nothing. But a lot of sheep are sold on records of show-ring performance. It is far better to select from sires that have a record of producing outstanding sheep than to purchase a son of a champion that is not demonstrating his ability to transmit his own quality.

May we be pardoned if we use a personal example of the things we look for in selecting a stud ram ourselves. Such a ram we are trying out this year; he is a yearling of marked quality himself. His sire happened to be a cham-

pion but that was not considered. We did consider the fact that his sire had produced a lot of sheep of high quality. His sire's sire produced a lot of prepotent rams but was never shown. His great-great-grandsire was the most noted ram of his day.

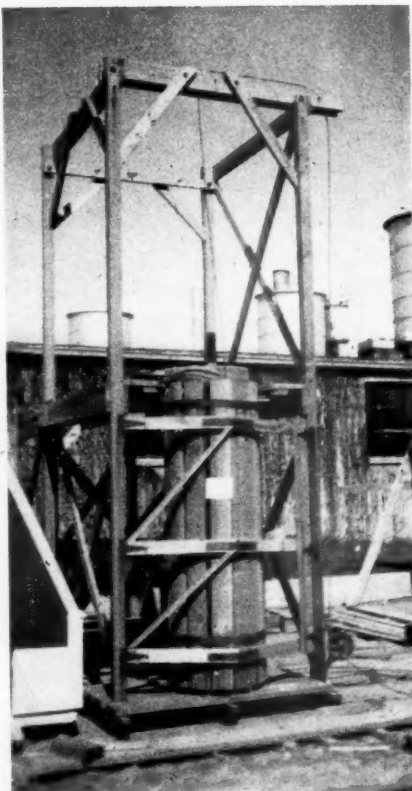
The sire of this yearling was out of a ewe sired by another great breeding ram; she, the grandam, by a champion son of another great stud ram who was also a champion. This ewe's dam was sired by a champion ram that in turn sired many prepotent sons who headed the best flocks and won high show honors. The dam of this yearling was sired by a half-brother to his great grandsire on his father's side, a champion himself and the sire of many. The second dam was by a ram never shown but that produced a lot of sheep of extra quality. The third dam was sired by another champion ram, a half-brother to the sire of the yearling's mother. The fourth dam was sired by a champion and a ewe that founded a great line of sheep.

The presence of champions in his ancestry was not of as much importance to us as the fact that on all sides of his pedigree were sheep, not only good themselves, but able to transmit their excellence. Another factor was that he bears a marked resemblance to his ancestors, or, in other words, he shows the prepotent influence of his ancestry. With all this he may prove a dud. But the chances are he will do the job we want. There was another consideration which to us was of great importance. His dam is a ewe of great constitution and a good milker. Personally, we would never select a ram from a ewe of poor constitution or one that failed to milk well. These qualities are inherited and a sheep of any breed that begins to quit at an early age or has to have special attention to keep in condition is a poor background for a sire.

In another flock, I recently saw an old ewe three or four years beyond the age one expects this breed to last still going strong and every year producing a top lamb. This is the kind of a mother one should look for when he buys a flock header. They are also the kind to select the ewe flock from.

No ram has a right to be properly called a stud ram until he has proven this right through his progeny. One may call him a flock leader, one may boast his show record or the fact that he is getting a lot of advertising—but lacking the ability to transmit his excellence to his offspring, he is just another buck.

Mechanical Wool Sacker



ABOVE is a snapshot of a mechanical wool sacker, designed by Otto J. Wolff, prominent South Dakota sheepman. Mr. Wolff describes his sacker and its use as follows:

It is operated by a truck or car or pick-up in the same manner as hay is stacked with an overshot hay stacker, using 5 pulleys and a cable. The plunger is made of a 50-gallon barrel with 900 pounds of weight. The barrel pulley and contents weigh 1,000 pounds and take a 300-pound pull on the part of the truck.

Four, six, or eight fleeces can be put in the bag at a time and 3,000 fleeces can easily be sacked in a day. The sacks can be made perfectly cylindrical and uniform. There is no mixing of fleeces. Any person can do the job without working hard. Two men can stack, weigh, stencil and load on a truck 60 sacks a day.

The same system and arrangement of form and plunger can be used horizontally, the plunger without weight being pushed and pulled by truck on ground, thus eliminating the height and the job of throwing fleeces up to the wool rack.

There is nothing complicated about the machine and any carpenter can build it. I believe this will be of help to some sheepmen in disposing of the stomping problem. I will be glad to furnish any more information desired.

Mr. Wolff's address is Rapid City, South Dakota.

Corriedale Associations Consolidate

AT a meeting in Laramie, Wyoming, June 16, attended by directors of the National and American Corriedale associations, tentative plans were perfected for the consolidation of the two agencies into one organization. It was generally agreed that one strong breed organization is preferable to divided interests, and there appeared to be no stumbling block in the way of immediate consolidation.

As an outcome of this meeting the records of the two associations will be combined under the direction of Dr. Frederic S. Hultz at Laramie, and the name of the new recording agency will be the American Corriedale Association, Inc. Members of the two consolidating groups will be absorbed into the new association without inconvenience or change of membership status. Copies of the revised constitution and by-laws are being printed for early distribution to members of both old associations.

An important feature of the reorganization is the establishment of local, district and regional groups of Corriedale breeders for purposes of breed promotion and the solution of mutual problems, each region being entitled to representation on the association's board of directors. In general, the regions will include natural geographical divisions of the country, but may be as small in size as one of the 48 states, depending upon the extent of Corriedale production in the area.

The year 1945 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Corriedale breed in the United States. The growth and popularity of this breed has increased steadily and, in recent years, the spread of the breed throughout the entire country has been phenomenal. Leaders in Corriedale breeding feel that the current move combining Corriedale registration and promotion into one office will further accelerate the popularity of the breed in both the farming and range producing sections of the United States.

F. S. Hultz

**BUY YOUR RAMS AT
THE NATIONAL RAM SALE
NORTH SALT LAKE, UTAH
AUGUST 22, 23, 1944**

The National Wool Grower

Improving Sagebrush Ranges by Planned Burning

By Joseph F. Pechanec and George Stewart,
Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station,
Forest Service, Ogden, Utah

Part II

HOW TO BURN

KEEPING the fire used to remove sagebrush under control, securing a good clean burn at low cost, and avoiding damage to property are the primary features to consider in planning how to burn and in carrying out planned burning. In order that these essentials be satisfied, it is well to consider the following points:

Be Properly Informed Concerning Local, State and Federal Fire Laws

Get full information on state and federal fire laws from the local fire warden, the nearest employee of the Forest Service, or the Grazing Service, or the State Forester. Lack of knowledge is not regarded as an excuse for failure to comply with the law, and will neither save the violator from heavy fines nor prevent civil suits being brought against him for the damage his fires may cause. It goes without saying that sagebrush burning should be attempted only with the approval of local fire-control authorities.

Prepare a well thought-out program for burning, in which all phases of fire control, burning, and grazing management have been considered.

Construct Fire Lines

Construct fire lines around the area adequate to stop the fire under the most hazardous conditions because burning can be done successfully only when fire danger is relatively high. Hence, a fire that escapes is almost sure to be serious and difficult to control.

On ordinary sagebrush-perennial grass range, a double fire line 50 to 100 feet wide is needed along the leeward side (the side toward which the wind blows in the afternoon) and should be extended at least a quarter-mile beyond the side limits of the area to be burned. On sagebrush-cheatgrass range, however, single cleared lines at least 8 feet wide are required on all other sides, because cheatgrass will burn briskly in all directions, even against the wind. Similar precautions may be needed where the sage brush is extremely tall

(3 to 6 feet), where there is a heavy cover of litter on the ground, or where the wind direction is notably changeable.

The mechanical work on the double fire line consists of clearing two parallel strips (the one nearer the fire about 12 feet wide, and the other 7 to 8 feet, as shown in fig. 1). These two strips are separated by a 2- to 3-foot uncleared strip whose purpose is to stop the drift or hot ashes and litter during and following the fire. The uncleared strip contains so little fuel that a fire which starts there is not likely to jump to the outside. Clearing the lines, using a caterpillar tractor and bulldozer, or caterpillar tractor and grader may be carried out in the summer, well ahead of the season of burning.

Widening of the cleared double line to the needed width of 50 to 100 feet may be done by backfiring as soon as the perennial grasses are dry enough. Firing should be done to the windward, working progressively back from the cleared line at a time when the wind is blowing toward the line. Several men should be used in backfiring to prevent escape of the fire—at least three for each man setting fires. Fires jumping

to the uncleared middle strip should be put out immediately; soil thrown forcefully at the fire, by use of long-handled shovels, is very effective.

Backfires should be put out as soon as lines have been widened sufficiently. If they are permitted to burn unattended during the day or at night, they tend to break up the cover into large islands of unburned sagebrush separated by narrow burned strips which make it very difficult to secure a clean burn later.

After fire lines have been completed it is advisable to carefully check them for weak spots where fire might get across.

Select a Hot, Dry Day With a Steady, Moderate Wind for Burning

Fairly fast crown fires are needed for sagebrush burning, lest the fire split and go around thin stands of sagebrush and leave large unburned patches. Cloudy days, on which changeable wind direction may cause patchy burns or sweep the fire out of control, and days on which the wind is blowing so hard as to cause undue danger of the fire getting out of hand, must be avoided. The United States Weather Bureau should



Figure 1—Double fire line mechanically cleared on the leeward side of an area from which sagebrush is to be burned. A little later in the season the wide strip to the left will be extended by backfiring to a depth of 50 to 100 feet. U. S. Forest Service Photo.

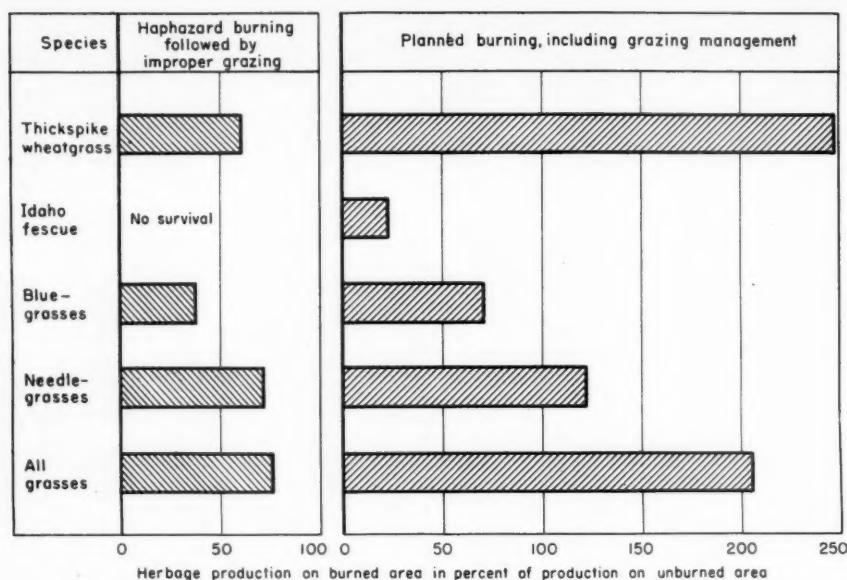


Figure 2—The improper grazing of burned range destroys many of the desirable grasses otherwise unharmed by the fire, and seriously increases the damage to grasses that are not resistant to fire injury.

be called upon for a forecast of unusual wind or other weather conditions that may affect the burning.

Have Plenty of Well-trained Men, Equipment, and Supplies on Hand

Sufficient men should be on hand to patrol the lines and to put out any escape fires. Weed or pricklypear burners for setting fires, ordinary round-point shovels, water, and a first-aid kit should also be available when the day for burning comes.

Start the Fire Late in the Day

Then if it does escape, little time will remain in the day during which fires normally burn briskly. On the upper Snake River Plains fires set at 3:30 to 4:00 p. m., Mountain War Time, will have plenty of time to burn over 1,000 to 2,000 acres of range before evening when burning conditions change.

The man starting fires must move along rapidly, setting such a continuous line of fire that a solid wall of flames will sweep across the area. Setting a number of small individual fires with matches, an oiled rag, or some similar device often produces an undesirable patchy burn.

Crews accompanying the man setting fires should keep the fire from working out of bounds to the windward and crews patrolling the fire line should guard against fires jumping to the narrow middle line and then to the outside. All fires should be put out completely before crews leave the area be-

cause as long as a fire is burning it may have a chance to get away.

Adequate precaution must be taken to insure the safety of men employed in burning. Sagebrush fires travel rapidly and carry a constant threat of personal injury if crews are not well organized and men fully instructed.

Local fire wardens and employees of the Forest Service and Grazing Service are well trained in matters pertaining to the control of fires. Their advice in preparing and inspecting fire lines, in

erators, sheep associations, or groups of small operators may be able properly to use planned burning.

GRAZING MANAGEMENT AFTER BURNING

Grazing practice after burning is the most important single factor in determining whether burning turns out well or badly. The effects of improper grazing after burning are clearly shown by data from two almost identical and closely adjacent ranges in southeastern Idaho on which the chief difference was in the method of grazing after burning.

On an experimental area in Fremont County, the Fremont County Wool Growers gave the range a full year's protection from grazing and trailing after burning. Thereafter the range was conservatively grazed. In contrast, on a range near Camas Creek in Clark County, burned by a haphazard fire, sheep and cattle trailed across the area immediately after burning and have grazed it heavily ever since. Both ranges were burned in 1933, and both had had a good understory of perennial grasses.

On the Camas Creek range, immediate grazing of the slight amount of green grass that grew the first fall weakened the plants the following spring. Together with the heavy grazing that followed, this treatment was responsible for a 23-per cent reduction in grasses and the complete destruction of Idaho fescue (fig. 2). Thickspike

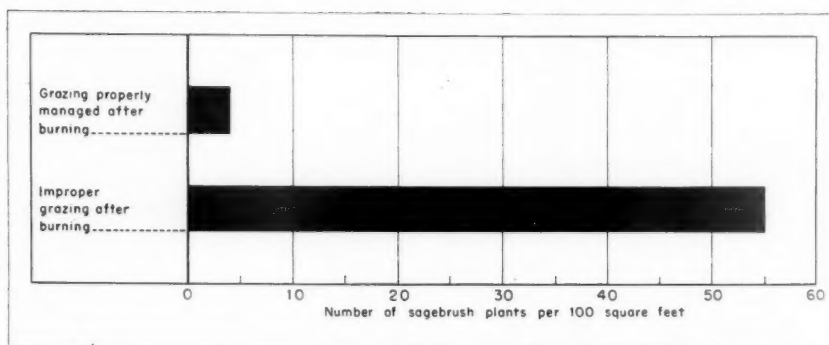


Figure 3—Improper grazing after burning is chiefly responsible for the very abundant and rapid return of sagebrush. This chart shows results tabulated 9 years after burning. Thirty-five plants per 100 square feet of ground area had formed the stands of dense sagebrush that was burned off these ranges.

burning the area, and in controlling the fire should be helpful.

Cooperation in Burning is Desirable

With present labor shortages and the unavailability of supplementary hay and pasturage, only large livestock op-

wheatgrass, which normally spreads rapidly by rootstocks and is highly resistant to injury by fire, was reduced 39 per cent by improper grazing. On the other hand, the reward for omission of early and heavy grazing on the Fremont County range was a 106 per cent in-

crease in perennial grasses and an 83 per cent increase in total grazing capacity.

An early return of sagebrush and serious losses in soil fertility were additional penalties for improper grazing. Nine years after burning 50 per cent more sagebrush plants occupied the Camas Creek range than had been present in the original unburned stand (fig. 3). Trailing, principally the first fall, had brought in sagebrush seed, after which early and heavy grazing prevented the perennial grasses from keeping the sagebrush seedlings in check.

Thus, the dense sagebrush problem was only temporarily relieved when burning was followed by improper grazing. Within 10 or 15 years sagebrush will again be of such size and density on the Camas Creek burn that it must again be removed. This time, however, the reduced understory of perennials and less fertile soil will make the likelihood of range improvement much less certain than when first burned in 1933.

Observance of the following points concerning grazing management of burned ranges should enable the range sheepmen to avoid damage to his range. (Some of these points are similar to recommendations made by Glynn Benion in Wool Grower articles 20 years ago.)

Base Grazing Management on Perennial Grasses and Weeds

They are the most valuable plants for spring-fall grazing use and the ones good grazing management should aim to maintain or increase.

Avoid Trailing Across Burned Areas

Trailing sheep across the burned area the first fall speeds up wind and water erosion and may alone be responsible for the return of sagebrush. The sheep also carry in sagebrush seeds from unburned areas and scatter them over the areas as they trail across. The young sagebrush seedlings that came up the first spring will be firmly established before perennial grasses recover sufficiently to prevent it.

Avoid Grazing for a Full Year After Burning

Grazing the first year may kill out many of the more desirable but fire-weakened grasses and weeds, and increase the chances for the return of sagebrush. Surviving grasses and weeds are much weaker the first spring after burning than they appear. Even

under the best conditions their stubble growth is one third to one fourth less than before burning. Many of the more palatable perennial grasses may be even more reduced in vigor. Consequently, they are not able to withstand much grazing.

The immediate reduction in vigor of individual plants is usually lost sight of because the range gives the misleading impression that great increases in grazing capacity have already occurred and the individual plants are vigorous. This impression arises because removal of the sagebrush permits all of the green grass to be seen at one time. Actually the individual plants are not ready for grazing until the second year, and full increases in grazing capacity are not attained until the third or fourth year.

On range reseeded after burning, grazing the new stand of grass seedlings the first year is likely to injure the stand.

Graze Lightly the Second Year and Conservatively Thereafter

The intensity of grazing after the first year determines the total increase in

grazing capacity and the length of time during which the area is free from sagebrush. Intensity of grazing should be conservative and based on the abundance of perennial grasses and weeds and the recovery they have made.

All other practices of good grazing management such as good distribution of sheep, proper season of use, open herding, and rotation grazing will assist in perpetuating the range betterment brought about by planned burning.

Give Accidental Burns the Same Grazing Management Needed in Planned Burning

Many accidental burns may produce good results if properly grazed afterward. In any event the application of good grazing management will minimize the damage that may result from an accidental burn.

(Range sheepmen can get further details regarding sagebrush burning from U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 1948, "Sagebrush Burning—Good and Bad." This bulletin may be obtained free from the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Ogden, Utah.)

Meat Industry's War Effort

Reports at Annual Meeting of National Livestock and Meat Board

"NEVER in the history of this or any other war has meat played such an important part on the home front and the fighting front, and no industry in the Nation has made a more outstanding contribution to the war effort than the livestock and meat industry," General Manager R. C. Pollock told members of the National Livestock and Meat Board at their annual meeting in Chicago on June 23 and 24.

"As an average for the three years ending with 1943 we produced annually about 18 per cent more lamb and mutton than was produced annually in the previous ten-year period, 1931 to 1941, about 25 per cent more beef and veal, and nearly 36 per cent more pork. For all meats the increase was about 30 per cent. This year it is estimated that we will produce about 25½ billion pounds of meat. That is about 10 billion pounds more meat than was produced in the average year of World War I. This record is all the more remarkable when we consider that there are about 4 million fewer persons on our farms and ranches than there were in the first World War.

"Because of our heavy production this year," Mr. Pollock said, "the available supply of meat for civilians is greater than last year. In fact the United States Department of Agriculture estimates that our per capita consumption this year will be around 145 pounds as compared with 137 pounds in 1943. Meat gives morale and fighting strength to the British, the Russians, and our other allies. Since the beginning of lend-lease shipments of meat overseas early in 1941, and up to May 1 this year, our meat supplies sent abroad have totaled nearly 5 billion pounds."

All officers of the Meat Board were re-elected. Harry W. Farr, Greeley, Colorado, is chairman; J. W. Rath, Waterloo, Iowa, vice chairman; W. H. Tomhave, Chicago, Illinois, treasurer, and R. C. Pollock, secretary and general manager.

"In studying the reports of the National Livestock and Meat Board's accomplishments of this past year," Mr. Farr said in his statement at the annual meeting of the Board, "I've been impressed with the scope of the program

for meat. There have never been so many requests for help, and from so many interests. There has never been a year when so many new lines of work were initiated. Besides carrying on the regular lines of work, the Board has reached into many new fields. And right now I think we've arrived at the time when we must consider problems which may confront the industry in the new future. *****I'm sure there never will be a substitute for meat—that nothing will take the place of steaks, roasts and chops. But there will be plenty of problems which will require the best thought and effort of all of us. We must be sure that the position of meat as an essential food is not only maintained but strengthened. We must continue to dig out the facts about the food value of meat and to see that they reach home-makers, educators, and other groups."

Paying tribute to the livestock and meat industry for the educational meat program it has carried on for the Army through the National Livestock and Meat Board, Col. Paul P. Logan, Washington, D.C., U. S. Quartermaster Corp. told the directors that the instruction given at Army posts by the Board's specialists in the cutting, cooking, carving, serving and conservation of meat, will, he felt sure, be of lasting value to the industry in the postwar period. He stated that as a result of this work the millions of men in service have been better fed, and urged that the work be continued.

(The Army at the present time is consuming about seven million pounds of lamb each month, as against an annual million-pound consumption at the beginning of the Meat Board's special demonstrations with the Army. More detailed report of the results of this phase of the Meat Board's work will appear in an early issue of the Wool Grower.)

Speaking for the U.S. Navy, Capt. E. F. Ney, Washington, D.C., officer in charge, Subsistence Division, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, commended a similar type of meat program conducted by the Board at naval bases throughout the country. Through this program a meat specialist has been trained for each naval district, to give meat instruction at all stations in his command.

Capt. Ney declared that for decades meat has been the main dish around which Navy meals have been planned, and will be for years to come. Meat, he said, is the most important single item in the Navy ration.

Reporting on meat research he has conducted for the Board during the past year, Dr. C. A. Elvehjem, University of Wisconsin, stated that a decrease in pellagra in sections of the country where it has been especially prevalent, may be attributed to increased incomes which have made possible a higher consumption of meat. He said that the value of meat in the diet of pellagra sufferers, lies in the fact that the disease is caused by a deficiency of the B vitamin, niacin, of which meat is a rich source.

Dr. Elvehjem reported studies he has conducted for the Board to determine the individual amino acids which make up the proteins of meat. He has measured the actual amounts of two of these amino acids, and has discovered that they are retained 100 per cent in cooking meat. "There is every evidence that meat products contain important nutrients which have not yet been isolated and recognized," he said.

Prof. Sylvia Cover, Texas A. and M. College, and Prof. Evelyn Halliday, University of Chicago, reported on studies they are carrying on for the Board to determine the retention of the B vitamins in cooking beef by various methods. Dr. Elvehjem told of progress in studies he is conducting to determine the retention of B vitamins in cooking lamb, veal and variety meats.

Progress in lard research conducted by Dr. George O. Burr, University of Minnesota, and Dr. Arild Hansen, University of Texas, was reported. Dr. Burr's studies deal with the value of lard for growth, for curing fat deficiencies, the digestibility of lard and other factors. Dr. Hansen's studies have revealed the value of lard added to the diet in the treatment of eczema.

Dr. Ruth M. Leverton, University of Nebraska, and Dr. Paul R. Cannon presented reports on protein research they

are conducting for the Board. These deal with the value of the proteins of meat in blood regeneration, in building up the protein content of the blood and in building resistance to disease.

Appreciation of the value of the Board's program to the rapidly expanding restaurant industry was expressed by Miss Alberta Macfarlane, Chicago, educational director of the National Restaurant Association. The assistance in this field has been greatly facilitated by the Board's recent studies in the field of quantity meat cookery.

Dr. Fred Leinback, Chicago, director of the National Livestock Conservation Program, gave a report on progress made in work under way to reduce livestock losses due to disease, parasites and other factors. Many state-wide committees have been organized to carry this program forward effectively.

Wesley Hardenbergh, president of the American Meat Institute, gave an interesting resume of the present meat situation and outlined some of that organization's plans in the field of meat promotion.

Prof. J. A. Beall, head of the meat department at Oklahoma A. and M. College, described the progress of work he has conducted under the sponsorship of the Board in developing a method for reading color in beef fat. A device is now being perfected for research purposes which can be used for recording various shades of beef fat color, ranging from white to very deep yellow.

The reports of the heads of the various departments of the Board showed that the year has been an outstanding one, both from the standpoint of scope of program and the number of persons reached through the educational effort.

Taxes On Sales of Breeding Stock

Important Ruling Obtained by National Livestock Tax Committee

THE Bureau of Internal Revenue, under a recent ruling (I.T. 3666) secured by the National Livestock Tax Committee, has recognized that the capital gain provisions of the current income tax law apply to the sale of breeding stock. This means, Stephen H. Hart, one of the tax committee's attorneys, states, that federal income taxes on profits from the sale of livestock held for breeding purposes will be

limited to a maximum of 25 per cent. In the case of a sale by an individual moreover, as opposed to a corporation, only half of the profit is taxable. If taxes in excess of these amounts were paid during the years 1942 and 1943, livestock men should apply for refunds.

Mr. Hart further states:

1. The ruling applies only to livestock used for draft, breeding or dairy purposes. Thus, it is not applicable to the sale of steers

or wether lambs, or in ordinary circumstances, ewe lambs, or heifer calves. This limitation is in keeping with the argument which we have urged, that breeding herds are the stockman's factory (a capital asset), and the calf and lamb crops are his product (not a capital asset.)

2. The ruling does not apply to 'animals culled from the breeding herd as feeder or slaughter animals in the regular course of business.' This limitation, also, seems justified if the cull animals are regarded as a normal product of the operation. We agreed at our last meeting in Denver to concede this point if necessary.

The I.T. does apply, however, to all sales of breeding stock outside the usual course of business, whether the whole herd is sold, or only a portion, and whether the sale is forced by drought, by economic circumstances, by the operator going out of business or reducing his herd, or for any other cause. It applies to all operators whether on the cash receipts and disbursements basis, or the accrual basis, and whether breeding stock are capitalized or carried in inventory, and regardless of the inventory method used.

In the case of an operator on the cash receipts and disbursements basis, the full receipts from the sale of raised breeding stock are subject to the capital gain limitations since such stock has no cost basis on the books of the operator. Thus, the ruling is of particular importance and is most beneficial to cash basis operators.

The gain to operators on an inventory basis is apparently the difference between the inventory carrying price of the livestock sold and the purchase price received.

The ruling holds that breeding herds come under the provisions of Section 117 (j) of the Code which covers property 'of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation.' Section 117 (j) first appeared in the Revenue Act of 1942 and applied to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1941. Therefore, this ruling is applicable to all taxable years beginning after that date, and refunds of taxes paid for the years 1942 and 1943 will be in order in many cases.

This I.T. is not conclusively binding on the courts and it is subject to modification or repeal by the Bureau at will. It is, however, official and published, and it has been approved by the Chief Counsel's Office. It has much greater weight and permanence than any previous expression of the Bureau on the subject.

This ruling on capital gains, it seems to me, represents a distinct triumph. It is not perfect but it is a great improvement over the confusion which existed when the National Livestock Tax Committee first stepped in. Although the question was then under discussion in the Bureau and certain conflicting informal letters had been issued, they were later repudiated by the Bureau. I think that our committee's discussions and correspondence with the Bureau and particularly the threat of action by Congress which we initiated, were the deciding factors.

Illinois Sheep Breeders Organize

THE Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association was established on May 28, 1944, at Urbana, Illinois, when a group of breeders met for the purpose of considering various matters affecting their interests. Membership in the association is available to any Illinois

breeder of purebred sheep upon payment of \$2 annual dues.

Everett E. Glasgow, Monticello, Illinois, was elected president of the new organization, with Eugene Helms of Belleville as vice president and W. G. Kammlade, Urbana, as secretary-treasurer.

New Alfalfa Hay Ceiling

TO CURB mounting prices of alfalfa hay and to prevent resultant price rises of such essential commodities as livestock and livestock products, the Office of Price Administration, on June 29, 1944, announced nationwide alfalfa hay maximum prices.

Previous maximums for the hay covered only eight western states and a part of Texas. The new maximums are effective July 3, 1944.

While the new ceilings average \$1.25 per ton higher than the basic maximum prices now in effect in the West, they are much lower than prices now being charged in many states not under price control, the O.P.A. release states.

In some sections this reduction will amount to as much as \$5 to \$7 per ton in the retail selling price.

The new prices place definite dollars-and-cents ceilings on alfalfa hay at all levels from the grower through the retail dealer. They run from a low of \$19.00 per ton to a high of \$26.50 per ton and average a return to the grower equal to the parity level of \$21.50 per ton.

When the first maximums were issued for alfalfa hay in February, 1943, O.P.A. explained that price control could not be extended to areas where alfalfa prices were below parity levels but that ceilings would be set if and as the prices increased up to or beyond parity. The action just taken is in line with O.P.A.'s plan to control prices for the feed that have risen generally throughout most of the nation, the agency said.

The new maximums allow for seasonal variations in price and also for price differences in the five areas into which the regulation divides the country.

The producer per-ton maximum for the western areas are:

Area 1 (Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, and approximately the western half of Kansas)—January to April, inclusive, \$20.50; May to October, inclusive, \$19.00; November, \$19.50; December, \$20.

Area 2 (Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa,

Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and that portion of Kansas not included in Area 1)—January to April, inclusive, \$22; May to October, inclusive, \$20.50; November, \$21; December, \$21.50.

For hay certified as U.S. No. 1 Alfalfa or U.S. No. 2 Leafy Alfalfa, \$2 per ton may be added to these prices, and for U.S. Extra Leafy Alfalfa, \$5 per ton may be added.

Sheep Book Reviewed

The Merino, Past, Present and Probable, By H. B. Austin. 247 pages, 56 illustrations. Grahame Book Co., Sydney, Australia, 1943.

THIS book will interest every breeder of purebred Merino sheep. The author gives a very concise and interesting sketch of the history of Merinos in Europe, the U.S.A. and Australia. A full chapter is devoted to the development of the Peppin strain, forebears of Australia's most famous contemporary flocks. The influence of the old wrinkly Vermont Merino, imported from the U.S. to Australia in large numbers in days gone by, is discussed in some detail, and the reader is led to believe that the welfare of the Commonwealth would have been enhanced if the Vermonts had never been infused with the stock on hand. When this reviewer was in Australia, he noticed that "Vermont" was pronounced with accent heavily on the first syllable, with a result that closely approximated our own pronunciation of "vermin." After reading the book one is inclined to wonder whether the Australian breeders consider the terms synonymous.

Nearly half the book is devoted to a discussion of genetics and the application of this relatively new science to practical animal breeding. The author believes any marked improvement in sheep breeding must come about largely through inbreeding, line breeding and progeny testing, a view that finds many adherents in this country.

The book contains some statements that will probably be questioned rather vociferously by Australian stud masters and the proponents of the show ring as a place to determine the merits of an animal. But on the whole it is a very interesting book, rather well written, well printed, poorly bound, and containing a lot of fine illustrations.

The author is no free-lance writer trying to sell something. He is one of the younger scions of the Austin family, a family that has played a leading role in the development of the great "Wanganelle" Merino.

J. F. Wilson

Wool Facts...

Activities of The American Wool Council

AN OUTSIDER'S APPRAISAL

This is the third installment of a review of the American Wool Council's promotion work as made by "Making the Grade with Wool," official organ of Eavenson and Levering Company. The fourth and concluding article will appear in August.

WHEN asked to summarize his views of what must be done to maintain wool's leadership, F. Eugene Ackerman, Executive Director, said without hesitation: "The wool industry must embark upon a continuous and adequate program of research, education and promotion."

"It seems almost certain," he stated, "that unless this is done, wool will become a mixture fiber of secondary importance. It will be used in varying percentages in highly competitive fabrics where it is to the interest of the buyer to use as little higher-cost wool fiber as the market will accept and as much lower-cost synthetic fiber as the public will accept."

"That way lie lower selling prices," he continued, "and, at first, larger profits. But the superior qualities of any specific fiber or any fabric or any product are forgotten very quickly when they are not in constant use by the public."

This statement was made months before it was announced that we are not to become a nation of bearded gentry. At that time restrictions on razor blades were in full force, and nobody seemed to suspect that the super de luxe electric razor would soon make a re-entry into the field of whisker amputation!

It was made, in fact, shortly before another surprise announcement was issued last fall. At that time the War Production Board removed practically all restrictions on wool for civilian needs.

But this welcome end of an "episode of a nation at war" was not reached without its quota of grim interludes. During the preceding year not only had many petty, irritating restrictions been imposed, but clothes rationing and compulsory blending of wool had also hung in the economic atmosphere like dark, threatening clouds.

No small share of the credit for dispersing these clouds belongs to the

Good Work, California!

The California Wool Growers Association, through the efforts of Secretary W. P. Wing, is making a direct appeal to its members for support of the wool promotion work of the American Wool Council, and up to the end of June had received close to \$300, more than the entire amount collected in that state last year.

To get sufficient funds to carry on this important program, every wool grower is going to have to help. If the ten cents a bag (five cents for smaller bags) has not been deducted from your account sales this year, please send the proper amount to your state association now. That will save time and money, which mounts up in direct solicitation of individual growers.

National Wool Growers Association and its able, articulate "public relations affiliate"—the American Wool Council. The necessity for clothes rationing was largely dissipated through the Council's extensive publicity against scare buying, while the Council, in collaboration with others, dealt chiefly with the governing body in terms of sound, war-time economics.

Acting as one of the wool industry's most pointed spokesmen, the Council proved that (1) there was no actual wool shortage; (2) the manpower required for the production of substitute synthetic fibers is much greater than for manufacture of wool materials; (3) compulsory blending would result in inferior materials, requiring purchase of one-and-a-half to two garments per person at prices at least equal to those paid for a single, more desirable and serviceable all-wool garment.

These powerful stimulants for sane war-time thinking were, from the beginning of the American Wool Council's career, supplemented by a concentrated barrage of publicity, promotion and counter moves against unfair competition and short-sighted or ill-advised bureaucratic controls. For the sake of continuity and proper evaluation, the Council's chief activities since its incorporation on April 17, 1941 will be briefly summarized in the concluding installment of this series in our next issue.

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(Continued on page 40)

Grazing District Quarterly Notes

INFORMATION based upon quarterly reports of regional graziers in ten states is furnished by the Grazing Service, Salt Lake City, Utah. This contains highlights of conditions and activities on the federal range during the period April to June, 1944.

Seasonal livestock movements were practically completed during June. Ranges are in generally good condition in most districts, rain coming late in some areas and cold weather prevailing much longer than normal at higher elevations. The previous hard winter with deep snow left an unusual toll of losses in some areas.

Advisory board meetings forming the basis for action on grazing applications for the fiscal year 1945 were completed in all districts. Progress on the issuance of 10-year permits has been made and 65 per cent of all operators are now on 10-year permits. Activity continued on transfers of base properties to consolidate holdings into better operating units.

Arizona

C. F. Dierking, Regional Grazier

Feed conditions throughout Arizona were generally good during the quarter but hot weather in June caused drying conditions in widely scattered areas. Many stock tanks in the Safford and the Arizona Strip Districts have gone dry during June. Rain is needed. Forage at higher elevations is holding up well. Large numbers of cattle were moved in and out of the Maricopa District to take advantage of seasonal range conditions peculiar to this area. Exceptionally good weight gains were reported. Cattle sales from all districts were reported on moderate scales with prices ranging from 10 cents to 13 cents. The agreement between the State of Arizona and stockmen of the Arizona Strip District providing for common use of range and water over a wide area in the House Rock Valley by the state buffalo herd and domestic livestock solved a range problem of long standing. By this agreement a former withdrawal in favor of the buffalo was lifted and a maximum of 200 buffalo will graze under permit issued to the state by the Grazing Service.

Colorado

Russell B. Rose, Regional Grazier

Generally unfavorable weather conditions prevailed throughout Colorado grazing districts during the quarter. This caused rather serious losses of sheep and lambs. Cattle and calf losses were above normal. Forage is late but in exceptionally good condition for this time of year. About 90 per cent of the federal range operators in this region are now on a 10-year permit basis. The maintenance of existing range improvements is emphasized to conserve manpower and materials. Good seasonal precipitation favored the range reseeding projects. Species showing best results are crested wheat, western wheat, smooth brome, and sweet clover in the order named. Losses due to predatory animals continue high. Efficient ranch and range labor is scarce.

Idaho

Kelso P. Newman, Regional Grazier

Range conditions for the quarter have been very unusual in many respects, due to light snowfall last winter, a relatively dry period during the early spring, and heavy rainfall during the late spring months. The grass on many of the lower ranges was too far advanced to benefit materially from the rains which have occurred since April 1. The snowfall on the higher range areas was light, and the feed developed much earlier than it normally does, making too many of our seasonal range areas ready to graze at the same time.

Adverse weather conditions have held back the early shipments of lambs. The higher ranges being ready to graze earlier will cause the late lambs to glut early markets. This condition will, however, be offset to a great extent by the reduced number of lambs produced.

A late frost about the middle of May did material damage to some range areas at medium elevations; however, the higher spring ranges are generally in very good condition at the present time. Range cattle are in excellent condition throughout the state.

Montana

R. E. Morgan, Regional Grazier

All grazing districts were short of moisture during the first five months of the year except Powder River District in the southeastern part of the state. Two-inch rains in late May and early June relieved this situation in most areas. The dry spell was broken in time to prevent severe damage to crops and pastures. Good hay yields are in prospect. Heavy marketing is expected at earlier dates than usual. Good calf and lamb crops are reported. Demand for pasture is strong. There is brisk activity in ranch property sales. Many of the larger operators are reducing numbers, due principally to shortage of efficient labor. During the quarter 150 term permits were issued. Two thirds of the operators are now on a permit basis. Action on routine district matters in one district was expedited by the formation of a three-member advisory board executive committee to handle business matters between regular board meetings. Such actions are considered by the board at regular meetings.

Nevada-California

Nic W. Monte, Regional Grazier

Considerable time and effort during the quarter were given to cooperative activities with war agencies on expanding aerial training grounds involving large areas of public lands; also in furnishing assistance in connection with the food program.

Advisory board meetings were held in grazing districts during June to discuss range, feed, fire protection, and ranch labor problems, and to devise adjustments to meet changing conditions. A cooperative survey of game animals in the Pyramid and Honey Lake districts was completed and plans for an orderly reduction where needed were presented to appropriate officials in preliminary form.

The state advisory boards convened to budget 50-per cent funds for the coming year. Nevada law provides for expenditure of this fund for range improvements and related matters direct-

ly beneficial to the stockraising and ranching enterprises of the state.

New Mexico

E. R. Greenslet, Regional Grazier

Advisory board meetings were held in all districts to consider grazing applications for the year beginning July 1. Boards are in agreement on advisability of reducing herds and look with disfavor on increasing numbers on a war-emergency basis or otherwise. Increases, if any, were confined to those range allotments known to be understocked.

Despite short feed on most ranges livestock are in good condition. Spring growth of browse feed and annual weeds helped to relieve the range from what looked like a serious deficiency earlier in the year. However, feed is short on most districts. Certain areas have sufficient soil moisture but growth is retarded by high winds and cold nights. Calf and lamb crops are only fair in western and northern parts and good in the eastern part of the state. Shortage of green feed and experienced labor resulted in high lamb losses. Ranch sales continued brisk. Two lots of yearling steers totaling 1,553 head sold at \$70.

Chaco District, New Mexico

Harry W. Naylor, Regional Grazier

An unusually large hold-over of the 1943 lamb crop is expected to be reflected in a 10 to 15 per cent increase in yearling sales this summer. The backward weather throughout the spring quarter retarded plant growth.

The advisory board in this district is composed of five Indian and five non-Indian stockmen, representing all licensees, of whom 1,361 are Indians. This board met June 12 and recommended grazing licenses for 148,361 livestock, 122,319 of which belong to Indians. The recommendations of the board have resulted in reductions to meet grazing capacity without a single appeal having been filed thus far.

Oregon

K. D. Ikeler, Regional Grazier

Blocking of land ownership under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act was completed in several districts to the mutual advantage of range users and the

administration of districts, resulting in good progress on conversion of temporary licenses to term permits.

Increasing numbers of cattle are moving to terminal markets. Indications are that cattle numbers, which have been on the increase, have about reached the peak in this region. Many shifts from sheep to cattle were attributed to the labor and predatory animal situation. Good success was reported in combating coyotes by use of a small airplane. In Harney County operators reported an abrupt drop in predator activities after an enterprising flyer with a gunner had circled several lambing grounds at daybreak, spotting and shooting many of the worst killers.

With range feed shorter than usual every effort is being made to prevent and control range fires. The serious drought was relieved somewhat by early June rains.

Utah

C. F. Moore, Regional Grazier

Cold, wet weather forced many sheep operators to seek new lambing grounds. An abnormal amount of supplemental feed was used by operators of both cattle and sheep. Despite the many drawbacks of weather, livestock entered summer ranges in good condition. Death losses were light in some areas and heavy in others. The over-all losses were about average.

With good calf crops and exceptionally bright prospects for good summer ranges, meat production is expected to be almost equal to the high level of the previous year. Hay carry-over is the smallest of record for recent years.

Winter ranges in widely scattered parts of the state showed a remarkable recovery of forage. Both perennial and annual species on so-called desert areas are in the best condition they have been for several years, giving promise of ample feed for the coming winter season.

Wyoming

Milton W. Reid, Regional Grazier

After a late spring start, range feed developed rapidly during the latter half of May and livestock began gaining by the end of the month. Sheep and lamb losses were severe in certain localities and above normal for the three-month period. Ranges at lower elevations are in excellent condition and stock water

plentiful. Sheep numbers are down, due to losses, labor shortages, and the tendency to shift from sheep to cattle.

Advisory boards completed recommendation on 1944 grazing licenses and permits. Their deliberations indicated that it is advisable at this time to reduce livestock numbers as a safeguard against over-production and range depletion. They have a keen interest in the big-game situation and work closely with state and federal agencies in this regard. A proportional amount of federal range grazing capacity approximating 6 per cent of the total has been set aside for big game use. Close cooperation is maintained with wildlife interests looking to better control of predatory animals and big game on the ranges.

State Game Commissioners' Platform

IN addition to appointing a special committee to study predatory animal questions (June Wool Grower, page 7), the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners, in their 24th annual meeting at Phoenix, Arizona, on May 15, passed several resolutions of interest to sheepmen.

They asked for the rescission of the executive order creating the Jackson Hole Monument; objected to the claims of the Department of the Interior to the right to control, regulate, and prohibit hunting, fishing, or trapping upon the public domain within so-called custodial areas in Nevada and California where irrigation projects are operated and maintained; opposed proposed legislation authorizing the U. S. Indian Service to prescribe fish and wildlife regulations governing Indian reservations; opposed any relaxation of the sanitary embargo against livestock and meat coming from any country where foot-and-mouth disease exists; recommended that all overstocking problems in national park areas be met only by public hunting under permits issued by the state or states where such area is situated; opposed the acquisition by the Federal Government of additional lands in western states without specific approval from the state in which the land is located and then "only when there is reserved to the people the right to hunt, fish, and trap as provided in the law of the state," and urged the removal of ceiling prices on beaver pelts and other fur bearing predators.

Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country is the individual sheepman's section of the National Wool Grower and is open for reports of range and livestock conditions and other information or expressions of opinion on problems of interest to sheepmen generally.

The reports of conditions preceding sheepmen's letters in each state in Around the Range Country are taken from the telegraphic summaries for the week ending June 27, 1944, as published in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, U. S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau.

ARIZONA

Low moderate temperatures further retarded growth and development of crop and ranges. No precipitation for fourth week, but ground moisture and stock tanks sufficient at present. Ranges deteriorating, but conditions fair to good. Livestock conditions good.

CALIFORNIA

Subnormal temperatures, unfavorable for growth and development of most crops. Pastures and ranges fair to good; livestock good to excellent.

COLORADO

All crops progressing favorably, but rain needed generally. Livestock and ranges good to excellent.

IDAHO

(Week ending June 20.) Grains in very good condition; winter wheat beginning to head. First cutting of alfalfa delayed by rain; crop light.

MONTANA

Sheep shearing further delayed; some loss from cold rains. Pastures, ranges and livestock in good condition.

NEVADA

(Week ending June 20.) Light locally moderate precipitation in north; none in south. Livestock, ranges and crops show improvement. Growth slow due to cold nights. Considerable wind and hail but no depreciation done.

Elko, Elko County

Had some storms the first part of June and feed conditions (June 21) on the range are better than in the last three years. While we had some storms during lambing they did not cause any serious losses but the number of lambs saved will not be as high as in 1943 on account of coyote depredations. The coyote situation is the worst we have ever had. We had 20 ewes on the ranch with the same number of lambs, and coyotes got all the lambs; know also they are killing our chickens. We are

getting some ammunition now, which will help some.

There is a serious shortage in farm machinery here, and we haven't enough herders although both state and federal agencies are doing what they can to help us get laborers.

Smith Creek Livestock Co.

NEW MEXICO

(Week ending June 20.) No rain; harvesting winter wheat; spring wheat and rye in fair to good condition; barley and oats excellent. Hay crop good, but light; first cutting of alfalfa completed. Rain needed in south.

Roswell, Chaves County

Range conditions in the Roswell section of New Mexico have been very poor this spring, not as good as in the last two or three years. The number of lambs raised will probably be 10 to 15 per cent under that of 1943. No offers have been made for feeder lambs (June 23) and there has been no trading in yearling ewes.

We do not use herders here, as all our sheep are run in net wire pastures. Ranch help, however, is very scarce and, so far as I know, no assistance is being given ranchmen in securing help by any government agency.

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Idaho

Generally, I think our wool brought about the same as last year and sheepmen are very well satisfied with the prices received. However, they are very much dissatisfied with the general policy of the O.P.A.

W. F. Waller

OREGON

General showers in many eastern and southeastern localities; elsewhere too light; haying delayed. Livestock mostly in good condition.

Pendleton, Umatilla County

The range has been good but dry compared to the last three years. Recent rains have helped and lambs are doing O.K. (June 22). The number of lambs saved this year is about 30 per cent better than last year's. Some contracts are being made on lambs for fall delivery at 12 to 12½ cents for fat lambs; 10½ to 11½ cents for feeders. Shorn yearling ewes are also moving at \$12 a head for both fine wools and crossbreds.

We received \$4.50 per fleece under the C.C.C. purchase plan this year as against \$3.60 last year when we sold our wool direct to the dealer. Our 1944 clip was graded as three-eighths with a shrinkage of 58 per cent and quarter blood with a 52 per cent shrinkage. The gross price per pound was 48 cents, which was 1¼ cents better than our sale last year.

The crying need of sheepmen in this section is for repair parts, cars and new trucks. State employment agencies have assisted sheepmen in getting suf-

ficient herders to handle the flocks. The coyote situation is not all good, but we have good hunters and good support financially for this predator control. We can't get enough ammunition, however.

Lewis Livestock Co.

Burns, Harney County

Weather and feed conditions since June 1 have been fairly good; before that it was very dry. We had cold weather during lambing, but we saved about the same number as in 1943.

Crossbred yearling ewes are selling at \$10.90 a head. The coyote situation is very bad in this section. Coyotes are decimating our herds and we need cartridges badly.

Lauricica & Garay

SOUTH DAKOTA

Moderate to locally heavy rains in north; generally light elsewhere. Winter grain progressing nicely toward maturity; commencing to turn in extreme southeast. Early sown spring grains headed.

Hoover, Butte County

Both feed and weather conditions during May and early June were much better than for many years past. The forage has grown rapidly and on June 1 was equal to the growth of July 1 in most past years.

We were short of help during lambing, had only 17 days of man labor (2 men) and paid \$5 per day for each man. Our shearing crews were made up largely of Mexicans. The rate was 25

cents per head with board. Due to organized association control, coyotes are much less numerous here than formerly.

George W. Shipley

Fairpoint, Meade County

While the National Association is doing a fine job, I would like to have it work for a bounty on coyotes and other sheep killing animals so that anyone who kills the predator gets the bounty, for no one hunter in a district or locality can ever down the pest. All methods should be used to get these animals, except poisoning, as that gets too many good sheep dogs and hounds. Coyotes are more numerous this year because few people had time to hunt pups last year on account of lack of help. At present we are getting plenty of .22 shells but other kinds are hard to get.

Feed on the range was a little slow at first but I have never seen it as good at this time (June 3.)

We are short of all kinds of help. Shearers were hard to get; lambing help the same, and herders are still harder to secure.

Donald H. Remington

Willet, Harding County

We have had a cold, wet June, about 6 inches rainfall so far and it is raining again today (June 27). Shearing is far behind schedule. It was cold during lambing and the grass was 2 weeks late. As a result the lamb crop is about 20 per cent short of last year's and averages about 65 or 70 per cent.

Through Government agencies some Navajo Indians were shipped in for lambing. At present we also have enough herders.

We have a trapper working part time here and coyotes are not very troublesome.

Martin Tennant

TEXAS

More rain needed generally. Condition of livestock generally good to excellent. Ranges furnishing adequate grazing but beginning to cure in parts of west and in low rolling plains.

Water Valley, Tom Green County

Weather conditions the early part of June were good and the range was fresh, but the last 10 days it has been drying up rapidly, and now (June 27) is below the average for the last three years due to lack of deep moisture in

The National Wool Grower



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DESERVES THE FINER FLAVOR
OF MORNING MILK!**

**Tastes Better
Keeps Fresh Longer**

— Say Sheepmen

MORNING MILK

the spring. Sheep, however, are doing well and there has been no complaint of stomach worm trouble.

Had very good weather during lambing and the 10 per cent drop in this year's crop as compared with 1943 was due mostly to the way the ewes were bred.

Our 1944 wool clip brought us about the same price as in 1944, 46¼ cents a pound or about \$3.85 a fleece.

One of our greatest shortages at present is in livestock trucks, as there has been the heaviest run of sheep in the history of the Fort Worth market this spring and summer. Yearling mutt-tons are about cleared up and the heavy run of milk lambs is in full swing now. Had truck load milk fat lambs on Monday's (June 26) Fort Worth market weighing 63 pounds and selling at \$12.50 or a net of \$7.29 per head. There was only 13 per cent cut taken out, as I was trying to get away as many as would sell reasonably well. These lambs would have brought \$1.25 per hundred weight more 10 days ago, but couldn't get trucks.

George W. Skeete

Rocksprings, Edwards County

Ranges and livestock are much better in our part of the country (June 14): good lamb, kid and calf crops.

The bad thing ranchmen are up against now is getting labor. Most of
(Continued on page 36)

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BLOW-FLY REPELLENT; ANIMAL WOUND DRESSING
Dehorning, Docking, Castrating, Wire Cuts, Wool Maggots, Grub in Head, Ear Salve, Snotty Nose, Soothing, Acid Free, Non-poisonous.
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THE day of costly, time-killing individual treatment to obtain only temporary worm relief is finally over and done with. Now—with MoorMan's Phenothiazine Minerals you can carry on a constant blitz against many kinds of worms that infest sheep without any extra effort whatever.

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2. It normally eliminates repeated catching and dosing—helps control worms and pasture contamination at ALL times.

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gram of individual treatment. Instead, you just feed MoorMan's Phenothiazine Minerals after an initial treatment with MoorMan's Stomach Wormsweep.

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A lot of wartime shortages will come to an end with peace. But the shortage of badly needed minerals in your grass will keep right on getting worse. Every animal that goes off your place takes pounds of mineral with him. Erosion and leaching will continue to cause never-ending mineral losses.

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The National Wool Grower

Wool Market Clips

THE seasonal mid-summer lull was in evidence in the wool market at the opening of July. Mills are taking inventory and under present conditions "are cautious," the Commercial Bulletin of July 1 states, "against having large inventories at the time when cut-backs may develop on military goods contracts. Lend-lease and relief demands have come back into the picture, however, and the business in civilian goods being deferred today will presumably offer a good backlog later. Plenty of demand appears to be in sight. Between seven and nine million yards of goods for immediate relief needs are required by the Army for clothing to take care of territories being freed from the Axis yoke."

Manufacturers continue to show preference for graded and uniform lots, desiring to purchase only sufficient wool to cover contracts on hand.

Despite the auctions, interest still continues in Australian wools in a quiet way, the Bulletin further says, because of selections in types wanted by various mills. The new Australian clip is just coming on the market. Accumulated wool stocks in Australia at the end of the 1943-1944 season are reported to total around 4 million bales or about 1 million bales more than was on hand at the end of the 1942-1943 season.

Army Orders

That a large volume of wool will continue to be used by the Army is evidenced by bids called for during June. During the first week of the month, the Quartermaster Corps asked for bids on worsted and woolen fabrics requiring approximately 55,000,000 pounds of new fine and fine medium (60-64's) grease wool. The use of 100 per cent domestic wool or 75 per cent domestic and 25 per cent foreign was specified in these orders. Also approximately 5,500,000 pounds of new quarter-blood grease wool will be used in filling a war-relief order filed the fore part of the month.

Bids were asked for on one million wool blankets during the second week, which were to be made of all domestic grease or pulled wool.

Appraisals

Of the 1944 clip, 119,417,049 pounds were reported as appraised up to June 24. Of this total 55,401,385 pounds were appraised at Boston; 29,406,884 at San Angelo, Texas; 10,468,810 at Chicago; 7,831,576 at Denver; 7,719,537 at Portland; and 5,310,549 pounds at Philadelphia.

The 12-month's clip of 9,110 pounds of whitefaced crossbred wool from the flock of 3-year-old ewes owned by Pete Paluris, Vacaville, Solano County, California, was appraised at 66.12 cents per pound greasy basis Boston. Marketing cost amounted to 5.37 cents, which gave Mr. Paluris 60.75 cents per pound. Durham Jones, chief wool appraiser who substituted for one of the regional appraisers, said that the Paluris clip was "the most beautiful clip of California wool he had ever seen," reports the California Wool Grower of June 13.

Other sales reported in the California Wool Grower are: 7,111 pounds 64-60's at \$1.12 clean, 48 per cent shrink, 5.13 deduct, grease price, Boston 58.24 or net to grower, 53.11 cents; 3175 pounds, 64-60's, \$1.12 clean; 51 per cent shrink; 54.88 Boston or 49.75 net; 9926 pounds; 64's; \$1.04 clean; 53 per cent shrink, 48.80 Boston less 5.13 or 43.67 net; 11,126 pounds 64-60's; \$1.16 clean; territory type; 58 per cent shrink; 48.72 Boston or 43.59 cents net.

Boston appraisals, grease basis, territory wool during week of June 30 were as follows, according to the Weekly Wool Market Review of the War Food Administration:

Colorado staple wools, half blood shrinking 57 per cent, at 50.74 cents, three-eighths, shrinking 53 per cent at 50.76, and quarter blood shrinking 50 per cent at 49 cents—and Utah good French fine, shrinking 61 per cent, at 45.63 cents, and quarter blood shrinking 47 per cent at 51.94 cents.

In Boston, fine 12-months' Texas wools, shrinking 47 per cent at 51.94 cents. 48.38 cents, grease basis.

Wool Auction

The ninth auction of foreign stockpile wools was held in Boston on June 22. At the sale, for the first time, South African (Cape) wools were offered. These wools, a part of the British-owned stockpile in this country, were substituted under special arrangement with the British Government for less desirable types of wool in the U.S.

owned stockpile now being sold by the Defense Supplies Corporation.

There were 3,332,427 pounds of these greasy Cape wools offered; only 23.96 per cent of them sold, and all but one of the lots went at the upset figure. Less than one-half (48.01 per cent) of the 13,652,968 pounds of greasy Australian offerings sold at prices averaging one-half cent above the upset figures.

Only 46.6 per cent of the 1,559,216 pounds of scoured Australian wools were sold, most sales being at the upset figures although 9 lots ranged from one-fourth cent to 1¼ cents higher.

The sales were reported as being the slowest of any auction to date. Further auctions are scheduled for July 13, August 2, and 23.

Appropriation for Predator Control

APPROPRIATIONS for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, include \$865,000 for control of predatory animals. This is \$115,000 more than the amount set aside for this work during the past fiscal year.

As passed by the House, the bill called for only \$815,000, while the Senate proposed that \$1,000,000 be appropriated for this work. When the measure was considered by the conference committee it was agreed to set the amount at \$865,000.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, under cooperative predator control work, 115,287 animals were taken. Making up this total were 103,981 coyotes, 1,014 wolves, 9,527 bobcats and lynx, 147 mountain lions and 618 stock-killing bears. In cooperative rodent control work 2,514,500 acres of infested lands were treated under direct supervision of field personnel of the Fish and Wildlife Service and cooperators and 12,022,532 acres were treated under general instructions.

Total expenditures for both predator and rodent control amounted to \$770,209 from departmental funds; \$540,275 from cooperating states, \$1,344,394 from cooperating counties, livestock and agricultural associations, and others, and \$21,400 from emergency funds.

The Lamb Markets

Chicago

JUNE is the month when sheep receipts drop to the nadir level of the year. It is the season when the old crop of lambs is used up and the new crop is not ready to run numerically. However, the supply this year (139,000 head) was largest for the month since 1938. Because the western fed lamb supply was well exhausted and the supply of farm fed lambs very small, most of the receipts were direct shipments to packers, the salable supply being exceptionally small.

Despite the small offerings the market most of the month was dull and slow with closing prices 75 cents to \$1 lower than at the end of May. In the early part of the period good Colorado fed woolled lambs sold at \$16 to \$16.35, with the bulk at \$16 to \$16.25. Before long the \$16 quotation was erased and good western lambs dropped to \$15.50 to \$15.60 by the middle of the month.

Buyers put considerable emphasis on the condition of pelts and discounted prices sharply for skins that were dirty and lacked quality. A good many lambs arrived in this condition that sold at \$12 to \$13. Most of the arrivals during the month were shorn, with sales largely at \$13 to \$14 for the old-crop lambs that showed good quality. Common and medium were hard to sell at \$12 to \$13, and cull stuff went down to \$10.

Around the middle of the month spring lambs showed up more numerous and best made \$16.35 but the top soon dropped to \$16, and at the close of the month it took the best to bring \$16. Quality was exceptionally plain for this time of the year, the run carrying more culls and unfinished kinds than usual. Very few lambs of feeder type were available. Some Colorados were taken out to shear at \$14. Late in the month a consignment of plain Texas lambs sold at \$11.15. Buck lambs out of the new crop were discounted \$1 and hard to sell at the reduction. Slaughterers depended mainly on imported consignments to keep their plants running. Shipping demand was exceptionally small, the month's outward movement being less than 5 per cent of the supply.

Shipments of lambs from Kentucky and Tennessee kept the eastern markets well supplied and the crop of young lambs in Virginia and other eastern states was quite sufficient to fill the demand.

The supply of ewes and other aged sheep was small during the month and demand weak. Practically all the ewes were shorn. Early in the month some sales were registered at \$8.50 to \$9 but later the market slipped along with lambs, and at the close of the month it took good clipped ewes to reach \$6.50. Some good quality Texas wethers averaging 95 pounds sold at \$7. There were not many wethers offered during the month, yearlings were also scarce, selling at \$13 to \$14.25 during the first part of the month when some were

available. A limited number of solid-mouth breeding ewes sold at \$6.75 to \$7.25 and one lot of yearling breeders went at \$12. Both the top and average cost of lambs during the month was highest since 1929.

For the first half of the year the sheep supply at Chicago totaled 945,000 against 1,030,000 for the same time last year. During the first six months the sheep movement to 20 primary markets totaled approximately 7,950,000 compared with 7,210,000 for the same time last year. The heavy marketing of lambs at Texas and western markets accounts for the slaughter at all inspected points holding up to a record level. The heavy liquidation prompts the prediction that later receipts this year will show a decrease.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1944	1943
Total U.S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First 5 Months	8,043,824	7,798,181
Week Ended:	June 24	June 26
Slaughter at 32 Centers	385,299	303,564
Chicago Average Live Lamb Prices (Spring)		
Good and Choice	\$ 15.51	\$ 15.32
Medium and Good	14.38	14.15
New York Average Western Dressed Lamb Prices*		
Choice, 30-40 pounds	26.38	26.18
Good, 30-40 pounds	24.38	24.68
Commercial, all-weights	22.88	22.68

Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered

	May 1944	April 1944	May 1943
Average live weight (pounds)	87.6	93.5	92.0
Average yield (per cent)	46.2	45.7	47.0
Average cost per 100 lbs. (\$)	12.57	14.88	13.80

Federally Inspected Slaughter—May

	1944	1943
Cattle	989,000	774,000
Calves	541,000	328,000
Hogs	6,643,000	5,357,000
Sheep	1,694,000	1,622,000

*These carcass prices reported by the Livestock and Meats Branch of the W.F.A., are ceiling prices.

Lamb prices during the first half of the year averaged highest in 15 years at Chicago. The peak was reached in April when the top for fed westerns touched \$17.10. The highest average period was in February at \$16.35. At the first of January the best lambs were quoted at \$15.10, with the January top at \$16.35 and the February top at \$16.95. Prices showed a sag in March but more than recovered the loss in April. The gradual disappearance of the good western fed lambs in May and June dropped market prices sharply.

Frank E. Moore

Omaha

WEIGHTED down by a combination of depreciating quality and sharply increased movement from the ranges of the Southwest, the fat lamb market came upon evil days during June. Prices declined rather steadily to a point 75 cents @ \$1.50 below the end of May, or the lowest since December last year.

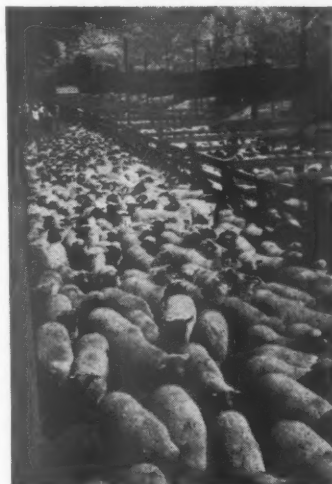
Receipts of 118,889 head were the largest for any June since 1933, but an unusually large share of the arrivals came billed direct to packers, and actually salable offerings were below

normal in size. Clean-up shipments of old-crop fed lambs, both shorn and in the wool, made up the bulk of the offers though a sprinkling of fed Californias

arrived, and toward the end of the month, natives were moving in large volume.

The better natives and fed Californ-

OVER TWO MILLION



Sheep and Lambs run thru these chutes annually

★

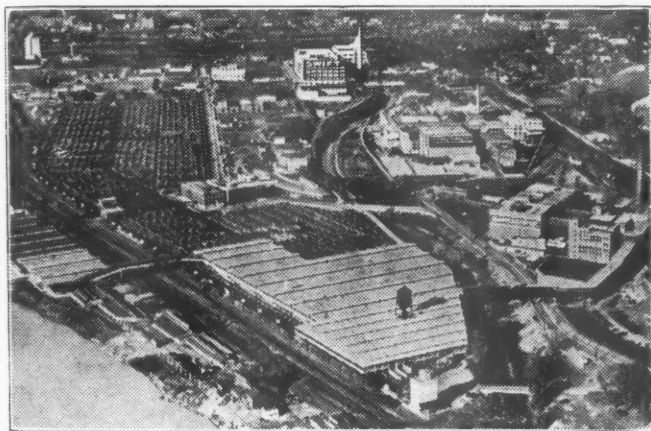
Centrally located to serve
equally all sections of
our country

Market competition
unsurpassed anywhere
results in satisfied customers

YOUR BEST MARKET

is

OGDEN



Private Room With Running Water!

Yes, Sir—That's What Your Consignment of Livestock to the Sioux City Stock Yards Gets ...

Whether It's One Head or a Carload

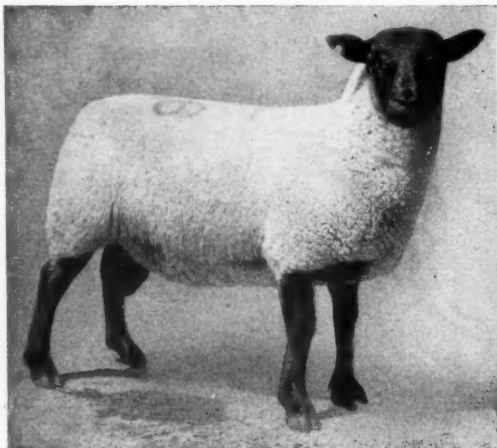
For the Best of Care While They're There
Ship To

THE SIOUX CITY STOCK YARDS



SIOUX CITY-- HOME MARKET FOR THE GREAT NORTHWEST

Barclay Suffolks



A Barclay ram lamb at 7 months. Sold for the American Red Cross in the 1943 National Ram Sale for \$525.

National Ram Sale records show that I have consistently purchased rams of high quality.

This policy has paid: Barclay Suffolks are hearty and grow fast. They are prolific and prepotent.

WILL HAVE 2 PENS OF 10 RAM LAMBS IN THE 1944 NATIONAL RAM SALE

MICHAEL BARCLAY AND SONS

Blackfoot, Idaho

J. GARDNER BARCLAY, MICHAEL BARCLAY, JR.

ias closed at \$14.25 and down, after reaching a peak of \$15.75 at the high point of the month. Shorn old-crop fed lambs had to go at \$12.75 late in the month after reaching a high of \$14.50 on the opening. Only odd shipments of Idaho lambs were received and they were of medium quality. The outlook is for increased marketings of Idahos at the Omaha market in the next few weeks.

Scarcity of feed grains and labor in local feeding areas put the damper on country demand for replacement stock and, although supplies were limited all month, feeders closed 75 cents @ \$1 under a month ago in sympathy with the fat lamb slump. Good Californias sold up to \$13.35 early in the period but spring feeders were not quoted above \$12.50 at the close. Shorn Californias were bought at \$11. Old-crop lambs, due to be transferred to yearling classification, met little buying support and had to sell down to \$9.75 and \$10.

An abundance of green feed in the mid-west feeding areas seems to indicate a better demand for replacement lambs in the next few months.

Fat shorn ewes had both their ups and downs during June. First prices

SUFFOLKDALE MEADOWS



WE OFFER 100 REGISTERED SUFFOLK YEARLING
RAMS, ALSO 50 YEARLING EWES, IN LOTS TO
SUIT

Delivery when required.

Write or wire for particulars

TOM L. PATRICK

Ilderton, Ontario, Canada

advanced, reaching \$7.25 peak, but by the close they were \$1.25 below the high point, or 75 cents under late May figures with a final top of \$6 on fat shorn ewes. Medium grades were bringing \$4.50 to \$5.50, while culls and canners sold down to \$3.50 @ 4. Only odds and ends of yearlings were offered. They sold between \$10.50 and \$12.

Dave Sorenson

Kansas City

A SEASONAL decline in prices of sheep and lambs so often occurring the latter part of June was given added impetus this month by excessive marketings from the Southwest, particularly from Texas. On numerous days during the past month southwestern markets have been glutted. Probably a majority of these receipts were in feeder flesh and moved back to eastern feed lots. Such was the case at the Kansas City market where, on numerous days, with a salable supply of four or five thousand, we found in addition 20,000 or more on through billing. But in many cases there were sufficient of the slaughter classes offered to tax the processing facilities available, and as a result prices declined sharply.

During the last week of June, at this market, choice native spring lambs arriving by rail brought \$14.85 for the week's top price. Other odd bunches

BARTLETT BROTHERS

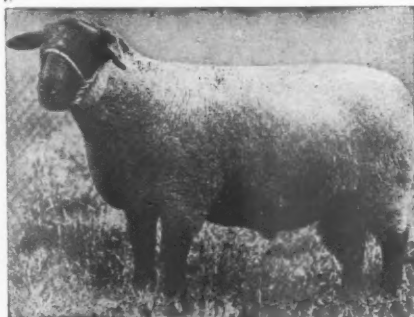
Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada

We have a small but select flock of

Pedigreed Suffolk Sheep

True to type, maintained at a high state of perfection.

Young Stock Usually for Sale



The kind of rams we breed and sell

See Our Consignment at the
National Ram Sale

ATTENTION LIVESTOCK SHIPPERS

Whether you are shipping East or West, for the Best Rest and Fill, Bill your shipments

PREFER FEED AT NORTH SALT LAKE, UTAH

Our Day and Night Crews are always ready to serve you

Salt Lake Union Stock Yards

North Salt Lake, Utah

My National Ram Sale Entry . . .

5 REGISTERED

YEARLING SUFFOLK RAMS

These rams carry exceptional blood lines, having been sired by imported Canadian rams.

THEY HAVE PLENTY OF SIZE AND BONE, -AND
REPRESENT THE BEST OF BREEDING

MARK H. CRYSTAL, Altonah, Utah



Picture of two of my Suffolk Rams taken in January, 1944, when they were just a year old.

L. L. STARR, 3968 North Williams Ave., Portland 12, Oregon
Breeder of Suffolk and Hampshire Sheep



MY FOUNDATION FLOCK COMES FROM THE DAVE WADDELL FLOCK. OF MR. WADDELL'S SHEEP, C. W. HICKMAN, SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY, writes:

"Mr. Waddell has the reputation of having one of the good flocks. He has purchased good rams both imported and home bred."

For the NATIONAL RAM SALE I will have one stud ram and a pen of five Suffolk rams, all yearlings and all of imported stock. The stud should weigh about 335 pounds at sale time and the pen about 300.

Suffolks • Suffolks • Suffolks

We offer this year Rams from the best blood lines imported from England and Canada—many of them sired by the same Ram as the one I sold for \$600 in the 1943 National Ram Sale.

Offering a fine lot of rams in the 1944 National. We invite inspection.

S. P. NIELSEN & SONS

NEPHI, UTAH

SUFFOLKS

FLOCK ESTABLISHED FROM
ENGLISH IMPORTATIONS



EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE

DAVE WADDELL
Amity, Oregon

SUFFOLK SHEEP

For more pounds of lamb in less time use a Suffolk ram. For literature and list of breeders, write the

NATIONAL SUFFOLK SHEEP
ASSOCIATION
Middleville, Michigan
C. A. Williams, Secretary

AMERICAN SOUTHDOWN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION BREED SOUTHDOWNS!

The Breed that sires the best Market Lambs, known everywhere for QUALITY. Write the Secretary for additional information.
Paul P. Hite, President
W. L. Henning, Secretary
State College, Pa.

THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY

MERITS OF SUFFOLK SHEEP

Early maturity, hardiness, lean meat, and fecundity. Suffolk rams are excellent for crossing. Produce high quality market lambs at early age.

President—Jas. Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho.
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Second Vice-President—R. E. Winn, Nephi, Utah
Secretary-Treasurer—C. W. Hickman, Moscow, Idaho
Directors—Jock Stevens, c/o C.P.R. Farms, Strathmore, Alberta, Canada; Dave Waddell, Amity, Oregon; Tracy W. Hess, Farmington, Utah.

For History of the Breed, List of Members, Pedigree Blanks, Etc., Address the Secretary.
Recognized by the Canadian National Livestock Records

realized \$14.75 but most good and choice shipments cleared at \$14 to \$14.50, with no truck-in lots at the close passing the \$14.25 mark. Medium and good consignments ranged from \$13 to \$13.75, including a shipment from Texas at \$13.50. Most common offerings brought \$11 to \$12; good and choice fed clipped lambs with No. 1 skins reached \$13.25. Others brought \$12.50 to \$12.75 and numerous loads of Texas lambs and yearlings, mixed, cleared at \$10.35 to \$10.50. Slaughter ewes topped for the week at \$6.50 but sales at that price became less numerous as the week progressed. Numerous good and choice shipments brought \$6 to \$6.25; common and medium bunches, \$4 to \$5.40; and cull lots ranged from \$2.75 to \$3.50. Demand for feeding and grazing lambs proved limited as the month closed; occasional lots of clipped lambs and yearlings in thin flesh went back to the country at prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$9.90 while a few light-weight, old-crop lambs in feeder flesh brought \$10.60.

Compared with the close of May, spring lambs of good and choice grade were \$1.25 to \$1.35 lower at the end of June and were quotable from \$14 to \$14.50; medium and good lots are 75 cents to \$1.25 lower at \$12.75 to \$13.75; and shipments of common quality are 50 to 75 cents lower at \$10.50 to \$12.50. Shorn lambs of good and choice grade are \$1 to \$1.25 lower at \$12.25 to \$13.25; medium and good kinds \$1.25 lower at \$11 to \$12; and common lots 50 cents to \$1.25 lower at \$9 to \$10.75. Practically all the ewes arriving are shorn, and those of good and choice grade are considered 50 cents lower than at the close of last month; current quotations ranging from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Common to medium ewes are 50 cents to \$1 lower at \$4 to \$5.75.

Bob Riley

Denver

SHEEP receipts at Denver for June, 1944, totaled approximately 60,700 head, compared to 77,575 head in June, 1943, a decrease of 16,875 head. During the first six months of the year 685,340 sheep were received, compared to 767,622 during the same period of 1943, a decrease of 82,000.

During the first week of June, receipts were light and very few old-crop woolled lambs and ewes were offered. This scarcity in turn was responsible for packer buyer paying higher prices, shorn lambs strengthening 25 cents during the week. Good and choice clipped

lambs, with mostly No. 1 pelts, reached \$14.85. These were usually high-dressing lambs, scaling 110 pounds, from a Fort Collins, Colorado, feed lot. Most shorn trucked-in lots sold at \$12.50 to \$14. Some medium to good woolled lambs brought \$14.75. Trucked-in spring lambs sold from \$12.50 to \$15.50. Shorn ewes went for slaughter at \$5 to \$7. Practically no feeding and shearing lambs were offered during the first week in June.

During the second week of June receipts were again light and the market remained steady to strong, with a few good and choice spring lambs as much as 25 cents higher. Up to \$15.75 was paid for good and choice trucked-in fat spring lambs, with the bulk at \$15 to \$15.50. A short load of range lambs from Hansen, Idaho, brought \$15.25. A load of old-crop shorn lambs, from Burley, Idaho, grading mostly good, sold at \$14 flat. Trucked-in clipped lambs, usually with No. 2 pelts, sold at \$12.50 to \$14. The top on shorn slaughter ewes was \$7, with the bulk selling at \$5 to \$6.50. A carload of new crop feeding lambs from Holbrook, Arizona, averaging 69 pounds, sold at \$12.25. Some

Colorados of similar weight sold at \$12.35.

During the third week of June spring lambs advanced, the top on a few strictly good and choice trucked-in lots going

to \$16. However, during the latter part of the week the market reacted, partly in sympathy with sharp declines elsewhere, and closed steady to 25 cents lower, with old-crop lambs off more.

SUFFOLK RAMS

BACKED BY THE BEST OF SIRES AND A BREEDING PROGRAM THAT IS BRINGING SURPRISING RESULTS

See My Offering at the National Ram Sale

Size..... Bone..... Breeding

Only sturdy lambs bring the profit to the herd

R. E. WINN

Nephi, Utah

WALDO HILLS STOCK FARM

SUFFOLKS

My Consignment to the 1944 National Ram Sale will consist of:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3 Single Stud Rams | 1 Pen 10 Range Yearlings |
| 1 Pen 5 Registered Yearlings | 1 Pen 10 Range Ram Lambs |
| 1 Pen 5 Registered Ram Lambs | 1 Pen 10 Registered Ewe Lambs |

My lambs are sired by an Imported Ellesmere Ram—Stetchworth Ogre (A1325R)

Come to the National Ram Sale to select your rams.

Remember the date—AUGUST 22 and 23.

FLOYD T. FOX

Silverton, Oregon

Ewes were mostly steady to weak. Most trucked-in fat spring lambs sold at \$13 to \$15.50. The top on old-crop clipped lambs was \$15. Most shorn ewes sold at \$5 to \$7. No feeding and shearing lambs were offered during the week. Three carloads of good and choice 89-pound Idahos sold at \$15.25.

During the last week of June spring lambs lost around 25 cents, and old-crop lambs dropped 50 cents to 75 cents. Ewes worked mostly 50 cents lower.

Top price for the week on strictly good and choice trucked-in fat spring lambs was \$15.50. Medium to good Idaho springers ranged \$13 to \$14.75. Trucked-in springers bulked at \$13 to \$15. The limited crop of shorn lambs offered for sale brought largely from \$12 to \$13.50. The top on shorn ewes was \$6.50, with some selling at \$5.75 to \$6. Idaho ewes sold from \$4.50 to \$5.75. Common California ewes, with No. 2 skins, sold at \$4.15.

Ed Marsh

Ogden

RECEIPTS of sheep and lambs at Ogden for the month of June totaled 101,975 head, compared with 115,056 during the same month last year, which brings the total receipts for the first six months to 440,963 head as against 390,350 head last year. Approximately 44,000 or 43 per cent of the receipts were sold on the market during the month.

During the first week of June, Idaho range lambs brought \$15.25 to \$15.50, while ranch lambs were selling at \$15.40. The first shipments of ranch lambs were strictly choice and buyers snapped them right up; also there were very few range lambs offered. Shorn ewes were selling for \$6 fat; mediums \$4.50 and culls \$3.00.

In the second week, ranch lambs dropped to \$15.25, while range lambs continued to sell at \$15.50 with still a light run to market. Ewes continued steady in price. Yearlings sold for \$11.50 to \$12.

Starting about June 14, Idaho pool ranchers soared in price to \$15.40 and \$15.50 with no rangers offered. A choice load of fat shorn ewes averaging 133.9 pounds, brought \$6.60. On June 15 nine loads of choice Idaho range lambs sold at \$15.75, while ewes brought \$6.40 down to \$4 and yearlings \$11.50. The following day a double of Oregon rangers brought \$15.40. At the same time, one load of Idaho ranch lambs sold at \$15.60 along with a double of Idaho range lambs at the same price. Other ranchers sold at \$15.50 down to \$15.25. Ewes were still steady. One double of Idaho shorn yearlings, averaging 107.8, brought \$13.40. On June 18 six doubles Idaho ranch lambs brought \$15.50 with a few ewes at \$6.25.

On June 21, Idaho range lambs again sold for \$15.75 down to \$15.50 and ewes from \$6.50 down to \$4.50. On June 23 the market started its decline with a choice load of Idaho rangers at \$15.10, while ranchers dropped down to \$14.75 and most ewes to \$5.75. However, the following day seven doubles of rangers brought \$15.25, all being strictly choice. Ranch lambs remained at \$14.75.

By June 27 choice Idaho rangers were back at \$15. Ranch lambs brought \$14.50, while eight cars Oregon range lambs sold at \$14.75 sorted. The following day 11 doubles of range lambs sold at \$15, but the last two days of the

SUFFOLKS

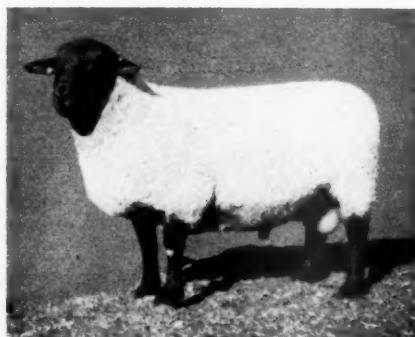
Breeders: Our flock was founded on the best ewes and rams obtainable in Western Canada, with the addition of two Imported Rams.

●
Our 1944 consignment to the National Ram Sale consists of:

2 Stud Rams

1 Registered Pen of Five

The rams are carefully selected to satisfy the buyer.



F. A. and M. M. COBLE

Winters, California

SUFFOLKS :: HAMPSHIRE

Our consignment of Suffolks and Hampshires for the National Ram Sale will consist of

**STUD RAMS
REGISTERED PENS
RANGE PENS**

Will have some Suffolk ewes and ewe lambs for sale this fall.

GEORGE A. REED

Route 2, Burley, Idaho

month saw a further decline in price to \$14.90 for Idaho range lambs. A few ewes sold at \$5.50. The demand slackened towards the end of June due to the July 4th holiday but an early revival is certain to take place soon.

C. R. Knowles

St. Joseph

SHEEP receipts for June were 83,482, an increase of about 16,000 over May, and 18,300 more than June a year ago.

The lamb market held up well the first two weeks, but there was a sharp break the third week, which put values about \$1.25 to \$1.50 lower, and the month closed on this basis. On the extreme close best native springers sold \$14.25 @ 14.50 against \$15.50 @ 15.75 a month earlier. Quality of natives has been very poor so far this season, with very few choice lots offered. Some of the plainer kinds are selling as much as \$3 or more under the top. The first two weeks of the month saw the end of the fed western lambs, and the best of these went at \$15.50 @ 15.75.

Clipped lambs from local territory sold at \$13 late in the month, and mixed lambs and yearlings from Texas sold \$10.35 to \$10.50. Slaughter ewes were comparatively scarce throughout the month, and values declined 75 cents to \$1. On late days most fair to good kinds sold \$5.50 @ 6.25, with canners down to \$3.50 or less.

H. H. Madden

Favorable Report on Meat

Examiner George J. Hall recommended to the Interstate Commission, on July 4, that westbound meat rates be lowered. In his opinion, the rates on fresh meats and packing house products, while not "unlawful," are unreasonable and prevent the free movement of those products from the Midwest to the Pacific Coast and mountain states. If the Commission accepts the Examiner's recommendation, freight rates on westbound meats will be cut about a third, it is reported.

Before the Commission makes its decision, opportunity will be allowed for those opposing the reduction to file exceptions.

July, 1944

Crash at Fort Worth Market

THE Crash at the Fort Worth market on June 21, following the arrival of 120,000 head of sheep at that market the first three days of that week was head-line sheep market news for the month.

The three-day run of that week brought total sheep marketings at Fort Worth during the preceding 45 days up

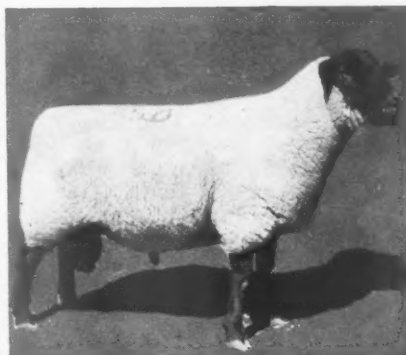
to over a million head. It was more than the market could take with a daily capacity of only 7,000 head and understaffed plants, and 90,000 head of the three-day shipment had to be moved out. Many of them were never unloaded, and according to an A.P. dispatch, a lot of the sheep died in the trucks.

Prices were cut \$1 to \$2 a head, and marketing agencies hoped that that would dam up the flood. During May and up to the break in June, top spring lambs were selling in Fort Worth from

BONIDA FARMS

DUROC SWINE HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUFFOLK SHEEP



Bonida Masterpiece 8728, the first ram sold by me at the National Ram Sale, the sire of my 1943 offerings and a sample of the rams produced at Bonida Farms.

My flock has been carefully line-bred to maintain ruggedness and heavy bone, together with balance and quality. Stud rams produced in this flock are heading a good number of prominent flocks in several states. Foundation ewes from it have been sent into 4 states recently.

For the National Ram Sale, August 22, 23, North Salt Lake, Utah, I will have one yearling stud ram and a pen of 3 registered yearling rams.

Will also have consignments at the Idaho Ram Sale, August 8, Filer, Idaho, and the Idaho Pure-bred Sheep Sale, Idaho Falls, Idaho, September 5.

R.F.D. No. 1, Idaho Falls, Idaho

B. D. MURDOCH

HAMPSHIRE



Will have 1 stud, one pen of five registered rams, and 2 pens of ten range rams at the National Ram Sale, all lambs.

R. W. HOGG & SONS

Salem, Oregon

\$12 to \$14.50, while medium to good shorn lambs with No. 1 and 2 pelts brought \$11 to \$12.60. On the 603,220 head of sheep sold during May, an average of \$7.70 was paid, according to the estimates of market salesmen.

These large runs at Fort Worth were a depressing influence on sheep markets at other points, although quality of

offerings at most markets was not good. The reasons for the market rush, as given by representatives of the Fort Worth market in the San Angelo Standard Times of June 23, are: "Prices thus far this season have been good, the marketing has been stable for the last 60 days, sheep were fat and in good condition, and ranch men in general ap-

parently desired to sell because they fear another feed shortage in the fall and winter and inquiries for feeder lambs next fall have been light."

Intermountain Junior Show

GENERALLY conceded to be one of the best, strictly junior livestock shows of the country, the 8th annual Intermountain Junior Fat Show held at North Salt Lake, Utah, June 5 and 6, topped all previous records when 530 Future Farmers and 4-H Club members exhibited 852 cattle, 261 hogs and 273 sheep. Of these numbers, 166 head of cattle, 69 hogs, and 71 sheep were considered below standard by the sifting committee composed of Major George R. Henderson and I. F. Edwards of the Utah State Agricultural College, and L. E. Ellison, president of the Salt Lake stockyards and a prominent breeder of Layton, Utah. All of the other animals were sold at the special sale, with steers averaging 16 to 19 cents per pound; lambs from 18 to 21 cents; and hogs 17 to 20 cents.

Fred Matley, 4-H boy of Coalville, Utah, received \$87, or about \$1 a pound for his lamb in the show, an 87-pound prime Southdown. The Inland Wool Company of Salt Lake City were the successful bidders for this lamb. The second high-priced lamb, a Hampshire exhibited by DeLone Summers of Tremonton, Utah, which placed fifth in the show, brought 75 cents a pound, while a 94-pound Hampshire brought his exhibitor, Hart Gardiner of Venice, Utah, 60 cents a pound.

A notable record in the sheep section was made by Jerry Buchanan, a 13-year-old 4-H boy of Tremonton, Utah, who, although winning no firsts, had 13 prime lambs out of the 18 he exhibited and also 3 steers in the prime class.

Top place in steers was won by Sherald Truman, a Future Farmer of Huntington, Utah. Weighing 1,030 pounds, his Hereford was bought by the Hotel Utah at 70 cents a pound or \$721.

Verl Brian, a 4-H boy of Loa, Utah, walked off with high honors in the hog section when his 242-pound Duroc-Jersey was purchased for 50 cents a pound or \$121 by the Salt Lake Union Stock-Yards.

In addition to sale prices, \$3,000 was divided among the boys and girls whose steers were placed in the choice, good and commercial grades, and whose

MATTHEWS BROS. HAMPSHIRE **OVID, IDAHO**

The quality of our flock is recorded in recent National Ram Sales:

Sold the top pen of registered Hampshire rams—5 at \$215 per head—in 1942.

Sold the top pen of registered Hampshire rams—5 at \$210 per head—in 1943.

Bought the highest priced Hampshire Stud (\$450) and sold the next to the highest priced Stud ram at \$325 in 1943.

Our aim is to maintain size, bone, and general body conformation; also to improve the quality of our rams.

Offering in this year's National:

2 Single Studs

1 Pen of five Registered Rams

FINCH RAMS

AT THE NATIONAL RAM SALE

**We invite you to see our Imported Suffolk Studs
Recently Arrived**

**OUR HOMEBRED HAMPSHIRE STUDS
AND RANGE RAMS**

Our Crossbred Suffolk-Hamps—Both Yearlings and Lambs

H. L. FINCH & SONS

Soda Springs, Idaho

hogs and sheep were judged to be choice, prime and good. Special prizes were likewise awarded to those showing tops in their breed or class. For the first time, nine calves were donated this year by prominent breeders of Utah to the most outstanding boys and girls at the show.

Judges were E. F. Rinehart, animal husbandman of the University of Idaho; Major George R. Henderson and Alma C. Esplin of Utah State Agricultural College.

Intermountain Stud Sale

A TOTAL of 51 rams and ewes, all single studs, were sold at the first annual Intermountain Stud Sale in Laramie, Wyoming, June 15. The top ram was a Corriedale consigned by Malcolm Moncreiffe, bought by Dr. C. J. Stover, Muncie, Indiana, for \$500. Doctor Stover also bought the second high ram from Moncreiffe for \$350. The top ewe, a Corriedale consigned by King Brothers of Laramie, went to Art King, Cheyenne, at \$200. King Brothers sold a Rambouillet ram, sired by a half-brother to Big Boy, to Dr. Rodney Port, Sheridan, Wyoming, for \$220. The top Hampshire ram was bought by the

South Dakota State College, Brookings, from the Colorado State College for \$150.

The total consignment went to buyers from seven states at an average price of \$130 per head. Twelve Corriedale ewes, the only females offered,

averaged \$83.75 each, and the 39 rams of three breeds (Corriedales, Rambouillets, and Hampshires) averaged \$144.

The 27 Corriedale stud rams averaged \$164.63 per head. In addition to the two high sales reported above, the

BROADMEAD FARMS HAMPSHIRE

WE will consign to the National Ram Sale at North Salt Lake, Utah, August 22-23, 50 of the best lambs ever dropped at Broadmead. These lambs were born in January and February, and are big, uniform, and well grown out. They are out of strong thrifty ewes that have never been pampered, but handled under good average farm conditions. They are sired by three top rams including one imported ram.

BROADMEAD FARMS
Amity, Oregon

Hampshire—The Mutton Breed Supreme

Hampshire rams have proven themselves the best cross on native western ewes in producing market lambs. Feeders everywhere prefer crossbred Hampshire lambs. Increase your poundage. Improve your outlet. Up your profit in the sheep business. Use Hampshire rams.

FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE HISTORY AND THE QUALITY
AND WHERE TO BUY HAMPSHIRE

WRITE TO—

AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION

HELEN BELOTE, Secretary

72 WOODLAND AVENUE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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V. B. VANDIVER, Leonard, Mo.

IT PAYS TO STAY WITH THE LEADER—BUY HAMPSHIRE

University of Wyoming sold two rams at \$300 each to Cy Young, St. Anthony, Idaho, and I. W. Gilbreath Brothers, Monte Vista, Colorado; two at \$210 each and three at \$200 each. W. S. Wall sold his single entry at \$200 while the three single studs entered by King Brothers sold at \$150 each. The top ram in the A. L. King consignment went to J. F. and H. H. Walker, Gambier, Ohio, at \$150.

The 9 Hampshire rams entered made

an average of \$73.88. There were only 3 Rambouillet stud rams entered. In addition to the top ram sold by King Brothers, Dr. Rodney I. Port of Sheridan, Wyoming, sold one ram at \$150 and another at \$125.

Earl O. Walter, Filer, Idaho, officiated in the auction stand, assisted by Tony Fellhauer, Gordon Winn, Chuck Cook, Forrest Bassford, and Rad Hall. The sale was managed by Frederic S. Hultz, University of Wyoming.

Around The Range Country

(Continued from page 23)

them are talking of cutting down breeding stock to a number they can take care of themselves.

While there is a lot of complaint about the draft taking labor, in my opinion, the A.A.A. is the worst thing we have here. My guess is that the A.A.A. is using 60 to 70 per cent of the available labor. This should be stopped until after the war so that this labor could be used for necessary production. Mexicans and others doing A.A.A. work are earning from \$5 to \$10 a day. Ranch men can't afford to pay such prices. We paid 18 to 20 cents for sheep shearing and 8 to 10 cents for goat shearing as compared to 8 to 9 cents and 5 and 6 cents in pre-war days, and the work was bad. There are a lot of other alphabets that are not necessary to winning the war that should be stopped. The New Deal has certainly knocked the stuffing out of our old form of American Government and Thomas Jefferson would certainly turn over in his grave if he could see what is going on now.

Wool prices under the Government purchase plan are all right but the future outlook is very grave in the face of the huge stockpiles.

I like your magazine and think you are doing the sheepmen a lot of good.

W. W. Sherrill



OUR ENTRY IN 1944 NATIONAL RAM SALE

HAMPSHIRE

Rams of outstanding quality, development, and breeding. All ewe foundation purchased from Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co., and mated to outstanding stud bucks purchased from the finest flocks available.

D. P. MAC CARTHY & SON

Rt. No. 3, Box 833, Salem, Oregon

GEM STATE HAMPSHIRE

Our first consignment of Hampshire Rams (all yearlings) to the National Ram Sale will consist of:

1 STUD RAM

5 REGISTERED RAMS

10 RANGE RAMS

They are all big, heavy boned rams with plenty of quality. Our flock was established in 1931. We have consistently purchased the best flock rams obtainable and have culled religiously. We invite your inspection of our offering.

ARNOLD PUTZIER,
Shepherd

FRANK L. STEPHAN
ROBERT W. STEPHAN
Breeders and Owners
Twin Falls, Idaho

Paint Rock, Concho County

Range conditions (June 22) are better than average. Lambing was done under favorable weather conditions and our crop is considerably larger than last year's. We got 41 cents a pound for our 1944 clip which is graded as fine combing. This is about \$2.45 a fleece or 55 cents less than we got last year.

Lack of protein feeds is of serious concern to us.

O. L. Sims

UTAH

(Week ending June 20.) Some subfreezing in the higher sections. Moderate precipitation in north; none in southwest. Wind and cold unfavorable for good growth. Livestock and range in good condition. Hay progressing; prospects good.

Monticello, San Juan County

Spring has been cold, especially during shearing when some losses oc-

curred. There was very little feed on the lambing range when we arrived and after the first grazing it didn't come fast enough to supply the herd. Losses through predatory animals ran unusually high during lambing. In addition we had cold, stormy weather, and the lamb crop is 20 per cent short of last year's.

Herders are scarce and high-priced. Industrial jobs are outbidding the flock masters. Ceilings have been placed on all of our products but our expenses are soaring daily. Our wool hasn't been appraised yet. It was well grown but light in weight.

A. J. Redd

WASHINGTON

Haying progressing favorably except in some localities. Some short on account of dry winter. Pastures seasonably good. Livestock doing well.

Republic, Ferry County

I am in the mountains now (June 15) with my sheep. Feed is good and there is plenty of water, as we have had lots of rain. There is a severe shortage of labor.

Joe W. Hodgen

WYOMING

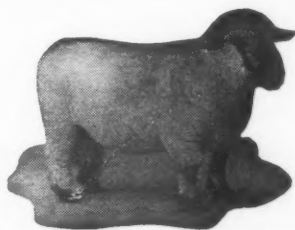
Light to moderate precipitation except excessive from Sheridan County eastward

where June records were broken. Farm work progressing favorably, but haying delayed in north. Livestock good to excellent.

Hulett, Crook County

There is a tendency among sheepmen to raise wages for herders higher and

higher, as good ones are hard to get. A similar situation exists with shearers. If a few sheep are lost on their backs and from worms, sheepmen get panicky and raise the shearing prices in order to get the wool off at once, and of course



Herd Sire: Chilmark Valiant N.738
Top of National Ram Sale 1942
Imported. American Reg. No. 166465

I have been breeding Registered Hampshires for 20 years. This year will be my first at the National Ram Sale as a consignor. Will have

ONE PEN OF 5 REGISTERED RAMS

Sired by the Imported Ram above

STUD RAMS, REGISTERED RAMS, REGISTERED EWES

FOR SALE AT RANCH NOW

Have stud and registered rams entered in following sales:

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Craig, Colo., October 5; Montrose, Grand Junction and Delta, Colorado

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Second Annual IDAHO PUREBRED SHEEP SALE

AT TAUPTHAUS PARK

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REGISTERED STUD RAMS
REGISTERED PENS OF RAMS
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RAMBOUILLETS



●
In addition to my entries
in the 1944 NATIONAL
RAM SALE, I have about

150 BIG SMOOTH YEARLING RANGE RAMS for sale.

VOYLE BAGLEY, Breeder of Registered
Rambouillet Sheep
GREENWICH, PIUTE COUNTY, UTAH

that establishes a new shearing price. Last year the price started at 25 cents around this tri-state area and wound up around 32 cents, because the sheepmen were over anxious to get shearers. Navajo Indians are being used in this section as herders.

We are having less trouble with coyotes, and range conditions are good.
Ray C. Edsall

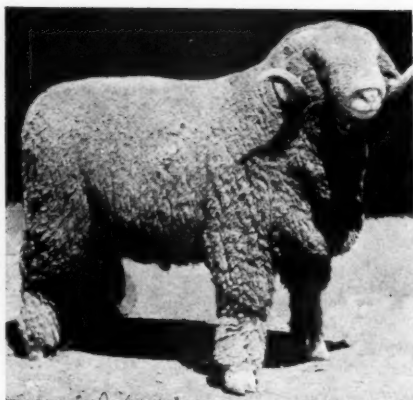
Shell, Big Horn County

We have had more rain this spring than in any of the 45 years I have been here. Feed is very good (June 25). It was too wet, however, during lambing and our crop is somewhat smaller than last year's.

Coyotes are very numerous, but we are getting sufficient ammunition at present.

F. A. Ewen

The Best For The Best!



The best Rambouillet ram at the National Ram Sale came to George Beal and Sons because they believe in getting the best to produce the best.

"DEFENSE"

Yearling ram bred by John K. Madsen, bought by the Beals at the National Ram Sale in 1941.

The purchase of this ram typifies the Beals' attitude toward their Rambouillets. It is your assurance of getting virile, improved blood in Rambouillets of their breeding.

All of our stud entries in the 1944 National Ram Sale are sired by this ram, as well as one of our pens of five. The other pen of five registered rams is sired by a Beal ram, son of "Leader." Our entry also includes two pens of ten rams eligible for registration.

George L. Beal & Sons

EPHRAIM, UTAH

DELAINE MERINOS

Hardy — More Wool — Less Feed

Write for booklet and list of breeders

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MERINO RECORD ASS'N.

Gowdy Williamson, Sec'y. XENIA, OHIO

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American Rambouillets are the all-important range sheep of the West, producing an excellent quality of both fine wool and mutton. They are hardy, long lived, heavy shearers, early "lambers" and their herding and grazing qualities are a notable feature.

Rambouillets need not be crossed. They are an ideal sheep in their purity. Experiments have proved this.

Proper selection of ewes and use of the long stapled, smooth rams within present Rambouillet range herds will give greater increase in wool and mutton production value than crossbreeding to other breeds.

For literature and breeders' list write

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SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

San Angelo, Texas

BILL LITTLETON, Secretary

President

W. S. Hansen
Collinston, Utah

Vice-President

Virgil J. Powell
San Angelo, Texas

Douglas, Converse County

Grass is drying fast now (July 1.) We had lots of moisture all spring but weather was too cold for fast growth. Now it is too dry for much growth.

We did not get as good a lambing percentage as last year. In addition to having cold and wet weather the first half of lambing, coyotes took an exceptionally heavy toll of lambs.

While we are not getting as much ammunition as we could use to good advantage, we are getting along fairly well in regard to getting other supplies, although there is a good deal of delay after the orders are placed on some items such as repair parts.

O. D. Ferguson

Invents Device for Branding Sheep

A mechanical sheep marker has been designed by George Cathey, 28-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cathey of Mertzon, Texas.

The marker, according to a description in the *San Angelo Weekly Standard Times* under date of June 16, consists of a pad cut in the shape of the owner's brand into which marketing fluid is pushed by a handle. While young Cathey is serving with the Army, the patenting and marketing of the device is in the hands of E. E. Murphy, San Angelo attorney.

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FOR CORRIEDALES WITH

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For Better Corriedales Sired by a son of Famous Imported M.M.C.C.-30-8—

To improve the quality of wool and mutton of the replacements you are going to need—

See our entry at the National Ram Sale



Elkington Corriedales
ELKINGTON BROS. Bone Star Route, Idaho Falls, Idaho

More Ammunition Coming

There should be substantial deliveries of small arms ammunition to dealers through this summer, according to the War Production Board. War Food Administration officials emphasize that farmers and ranchmen who need ammunition for the control of predatory animals are among the few groups to whom dealers are authorized to sell without special permission. Other authorized buyers are law enforcement officers, special guards and defense plants.

W.P.B. has made available 3,000,000 pounds of brass for use in making small arms ammunition during the third quarter of the year. This was also the allotment of the first and second quarters of this year and probably will continue to be the quota as long as the urgent need for small arms ammunition exists.

Office of War Information

Gasoline for Auto Power

Farmers, and other operators, who use automobile motors to power saws, pumps, mills and so forth, may now be given "E" and "R" non-highway coupons to purchase gasoline for this purpose. An automobile repairman may also be granted a non-highway ration to buy the gasoline he needs for testing motors. These are the only two occasions when non-highway gas should be used in the tank of a registered vehicle. In each case, O.P.A. points out, the "E" and "R" gasoline is not granted to drive the car but merely to run the motor while the car itself remains stationary.

A passenger car or truck, whose motor is used as a power unit on the farm, is also entitled to other gasoline rations when used for transportation. Application for non-

highway as well as highway gasoline rations is made to the local War Price and Rationing Board.

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(Continued from page 18)

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ADVERTISER'S INDEX

PAINTS, DIPS, REMEDIES, ETC.

American Turpentine & Tar Co.	23
Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc.	23
Max W. Thaeete	23
Wilts Farms	40

FEEDS

Moorman Manufacturing Co.	24
---------------------------	----

MARKETING AGENCIES

Chicago Union Stock Yards	Outside Back Cover
John Clay & Company	1
Denver Union Stock Yard Company	1
Ogden Union Stock Yards	Inside Front Cover
Salt Lake Union Stock Yards	27
Sioux City Stock Yards	27
Wagner-Garrison & Abbott	23

MISCELLANEOUS

Association of American Railroads	8
A. Calder Mackay (Sheep Ranch)	23
Morning Milk	22
Utah Hotel	2

RAM SALES

Idaho Purebred Sheep Sale	37
Idaho State Ram Sale	21
National Ram Sale	Inside Back Cover

SHEEP

Corriedales

American Corriedale Association	39
Corriedale, Inc.	39
Elkington Bros.	39
J. W. Matthews	39

Crossbreds

Wynn S. Hansen	39
H. L. Finch & Sons	34

Hampshires

American Hampshire Sheep Assn.	35
Frank A. Briggs	37
Broadmead Farms	35
H. L. Finch & Sons	34
R. W. Hogg & Sons	33
D. P. MacCarthy & Son	36
Matthews Bros	34
Geo. A. Reed	32
F. L. & R. W. Stephan	36

Miscellaneous

American and Delaine Merino Record Assn.	38
American Southdown Breeders Assn.	39

Rambouillets

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Assn.	34
Voyle Bagley	38
Geo. L. Beal & Sons	38
Wynn S. Hansen	39

Suffolks

American Suffolk Sheep Assn.	39
Michael Barclay & Sons	28
Bartlett Bros	29
F. A. & M. M. Coble	32
M. H. Crystal	29
H. L. Finch & Sons	34
Floyd T. Fox	31
B. D. Murdoch	33
National Suffolk Sheep Assn.	39
S. P. Nielsen & Sons	39
Geo. A. Reed	32
T. L. Patrick	28
L. L. Starr	29
Dave Waddell	30
R. E. Winn	31

WOOL

Houghton Wool Co.	2
R. H. Lindsay Co.	2
Wilkins & Co., Ltd.	2

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SAVE THE SHEEP, LAMBS AND PIGS. SAVE FEED—
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Formulas:—

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Single Stud Rams
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Tuesday, August 22—9:30 a.m.: Hampshires

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